FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BUDGET SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS FOR APPROVAL

PY081836 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 8 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- The Government yesterday submitted this year's budget to Congress while Treasury Secretary Mario Brodersohn held a parallel press conference to explain its details. The draft budget has been calculated on the basis of four percent growth and 28 percent inflation (a monthly rate of two percent) this year. The difference between expenditure totalling 14,312,862,000 australs and revenues of 11,674,720,000 australs has thus been calculated at 2.89 percent of this year's anticipated Gross Domestic Product (GDP), considerably down on last year's 5.52 percent and 1984's 12 percent. The government has pledged not to finance this deficit by printing unbacked money but will rely on foreign loans and 9.1 percent less treasury remittances to state-run companies including Aerolineas Argentinas (-80.47 percent), Obras Sanitarias (-66.31 percent) and Agua y Energia Electrica (-63 percent).

The main spending items will be economic development (29.5 percent), administration (23.4 percent), social welfare (17.9 percent), education (8.2 percent) and defence (7.6 percent). Public investment (0.2 percent of the GDP), health (up 21.1 percent), science and technology (up 17.8 percent), education (up 11.5 percent), social welfare (up 8.7 percent), defence (up 5.2 percent) and security (up 2.4 percent) have all registered gains in spending levels, mostly at the expense of servicing the national debt, which has been cut 30.6 percent although still remaining 7.65 percent of the budget.

Revenues will thus be 10.25 percent higher than last year while at the same time the treasury has promised that no province will receive less money than in 1985. Industrial export promotion will receive 281 million australs as against 19 million last year. It is hoped that manufactured exports will rise 30-40 percent this year.

The state sector will thus account for 31.22 percent of the GDP this year after having been 24.82 percent in the 1970-1972 period and 38.19 percent in the 1981-1983 period. State revenues will be 28.3 percent of the GDP. Interest payments on the government debt will descend from 4.26 percent of the GDP in 1981-3 to 2.24 percent this year although still well ahead of the 1970-2 figure of 0.88 percent. Lower House budget committee chairman Jesus Rodriguez yesterday denied that the 2.89 percent deficit figure had been set by the International Monetary Fund.

DELEGATION GOING TO UK WITH 'HUMBLE ATTITUDE'

PY102323 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Senator Adolfo Gass has discounted the possibility of holding a meeting with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. As previously announced, Gass will head a delegation of Argentine legislators who will travel to Great Britain to hold meetings with all British political party leaders. UCR [Radical Civic Union] Senator Gass will be accompanied by Deputy Federico Storani, Deputy Jose Borbon and Justicialist Senator Julio Amoedo.

Gass said that they are going with a humble attitude and that they do not feel like enemies of the British. Gass said that they are going to Great Britain in response to an invitation by the South Atlantic Council to seek support for possible future official meetings.

ARAB LEAGUE OFFICIAL ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PY101630 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1842 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Feb (TELAM) -- Adnan Omram, secretary general of the Arab League Political Affairs Department, arrived in our country at noon today. He said that relations between the Arab world and Argentina benefit the two parties. In remarks made at Ezeiza Airport, he said that all Arab states have the best intentions and the same desire to improve relations with Argentina. The Arab visitor was welcomed at the international airport by Ambassador Ismael Abdulkader, representative of the Arab League in Argentina, and a large delegation of diplomats comprising the ambassadors of Syria, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, and Algeria.

Asked about the position of the Arab world on two subjects considered as priorities for our country, namely the Malvinas and the foreign debt, Omram stated that the first step is to make our relations closer. The understanding, comprehension, and common position regarding the defense of the inalienable rights of the peoples will then come. The economic problem will be treated afterwards, and it will be solved by itself as a fruit of this cooperation.

He said that the Arab world is now facing a very unjust problem, which is that of the Palestinian people, and a positive Argentine position, or the comprehension and understanding with which it can look at this problem, will certainly have positive repercussions on all kinds of relations between the Arab countries and Argentina. He added that the Palestinian problem is typical of the injustice committed against a people by depriving it of its rights. The countries that do not recognize the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people are taking an unjust and inhumane position. We do not want a shamefaced or concealed position, but a firm and conscientious position known by the entire world, he concluded.

OPERATION AGAINST ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS BEGINS

PY070031 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 5 Feb 86 p 9

[Text] (NA) -- The national immigration authorities have announced they will begin searching for some 800,000 illegal immigrants believed to be residing in the country. They also announced they have stopped handing out application forms for permanent residence as of this month and about 10 000 foreign residents who had already collected their forms before February 1 have 90 days to complete all necessary requirements in accordance with new regulations which include, among others, that they can "live off their own means" which guarantees them "a home, work and health services".

According to immigration chief Luis Pombar, 200,000 foreigners have filed for legal residence in Argentina since the constitutional government assumed office. Pombar denied there would be any massive deportation of illegal immigrants but that immigration officials would start combing places of residence and of work to check out foreigners' personal documents. People aiding and abetting illegal residents will be liable to fines.

The announcements have caused considerable concern in the embassies of neighboring countries and President Raul Alfonsin is expected to discuss the matter with President Julio Sanguinetti of Uruguay when they meet on February 22.

GOVERNMENT WELCOMES FALL OF DUVALIER DICTATORSHIP

PY082030 Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] Jean-Claude Duvalier's fall was undoubtedly the news of the day. The repercussions of the news had the nature of a veritable carnival in many parts of the world, and Haitian exiles have given free reins to their demonstrations. In democratic countries, like ours, the end of the long Duvalier dictatorship has been received with approval.

The following statement on the event has been made by Information Under Secretary Irving Alcaraz del Castillo:

[Begin recording] I should clearly state that the Bolivian Government welcomes the fall of one of the most oppressive and [word indistinct] dictatorships of the continent and hopes that the Haitian people will find their road toward prosperity and development in a framework of freedom, social justice, and full democracy.

Although the reports about the composition and intentions of the new Haitian Government are still confusing, we trust that the effective exercise of democracy will become a reality in that brother nation in very short time. [end recording]

This was the statement made by Information Under Secretary Irving Alcaraz del Castillo regarding the recent fall of the dictator Jean-Claude Duvalier.

GOVERNMENT TO ACCEPT 5,000 HONG KONG FAMILIES

PY081854 Paris AFP in Spanish 1530 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] La Paz, 8 Feb (AFP) -- Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal reported here today that the Bolivian Government has accepted the immigration of 5,000 Chinese families from Hong Kong. The foreign minister added that the immigrants will raise cattle in the almost uninhabited region of the Bolivian northeast, and that each family will invest $100,000 dollars in the project.

Furthermore, he added that the agreement was made among the Planning Ministry, the Interior and Migration Ministry, and the Chinese foundation Pang Bin Chin, which will allow the immigrants to export 50 percent of their production, and exempt them of taxes during their first 5 years in the country. Bedregal stressed that Bolivia has only 6 million inhabitants, and a territory of 1 million square km.

Committee Deplores Immigration

PY102339 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Excerpts] The Santa Cruz Youth Union will not allow the scum of Hong Kong to immigrate to Santa Cruz. This was stated by Marcelo del Rio, president of the Santa Cruz Youth Union. Del Rio said that this group opposes the immigration to safeguard the cultural identity of the region. Del Rio noted that any immigration policy that will be implemented must first be extensively studied and planned to avoid past mistakes.

MILITARY REJECTS 'SECURITY, DEVELOPMENT' DOCTRINE

PY102340 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Feb 86 p 3

[By Helio Contreiras]

[Excerpt] According to a document from the Provincial Commission for Constitutional Studies that comments on the suggestions by the Armed Forces for the new Constitution, the concept of "security and development," which was upheld as a dogma by the Superior War College (ESG) from March 1964 to March 1985 and which served as a basic principle of government for the general-presidents, was rejected by the Armed Forces, which admitted its obsolescence.

In dealing with the perspective of questions that in one way or another are related to national security, the Armed Forces mention roles that should be emphasized, such as "planning and promoting national security," and they recognize that "it seems convenient not to maintain the worn-out concept of 'security and development,' although a similar but separate concept can be valid for development."

Elsewhere, the Armed Forces recognize that the concept of national security has been overextended in the past, but they note that this has only been done "in part." They also point out that "the alleged (and in some way true) abuse of the scope of the concept, in recent decades, can and must be corrected, but it must still cover certain areas. Not to cover such areas might be detrimental to the security of the nation and its patrimony in every respect (including the democratic regime).

The 'security and development' doctrine is also discredited among former ESG students, who admit that it cannot serve as the basic principle for a stategy of government because it is limited and it does not consider other problems of the country. In the view of the new president of the Association of Graduates of the Superior War College (ADESG), Air Force General Tercio Pacitti, a national consensus exists on the need for social development, which should be recognized and given broad participation in the Brazilian society. In his inaugural speech, General Pacitti avoided using the expression 'security and development,' which was defended as a government doctrine by practically all the nation's presidents since Castello Branco [the first president of the so-called revolutionary period from March 1964 to March 1985].

SOVIET PRODUCT SELECTION LIMITS BILATERAL TRADE

PY081731 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Feb 86 p 26

[Text] The further development of trade between the Soviet Union and Brazil is being limited by the latter's difficulty in finding Soviet products to exchange for products exported by Brazil. Moreover, most Brazilian importers are unaware of the existence of a Soviet credit line that gives quite favorable terms for the pruchase of products from the Soviet Union.

The payback period for that credit varies from 8 to 10 years, with 2-year grace periods. Under these terms the Soviets are committed to investing those payments in the purchase of Brazilian products, of which 50 percent have to be manufactured products. This credit line was renewed last December during the visit of Foreign Minister Olavo Setubal to Moscow.

This information was provided by the executive secretary of the Commission of Trade with Eastern Europe (Coleste) and chief of the Europe-2 (Eastern Europe) Division of the Foreign Ministry, Stelio Marcos Amarante, 44, who said that were it not for the problem of Brazil's matching purchases, the prospects for the expansion of trade between the two countries would be very good. Today, 90 percent of Brazilian purchases from the Soviet Union are represented by crude oil (of a total of $144.74 million worth of Soviet products imported in 1984, $132.8 million was paid for in crude oil; and of a total of $32.3 million in the first half of 1985, $26.11 million was taken up by crude oil).

The Brazilian exports are more diversified, although most of them are basically semi-finished products. In 1984, the pricipal exports were unrefined brown sugar ($113.76 million), raw cacao nuts ($84.47 million, refined cacao paste ($76.3 million), and unrefined soybean oil ($41.54 million). The poor variety of Soviet goods available for import has produced successive trade-balance surpluses for Brazil: $339.15 million in 1980, $602.78 million in 1981, $322.89 million in 1982, $505 million in 1983, $257.61 million in 1984, and $211.27 million in the January-June 1985 period.

According to Stelio Amarante, the Soviet Union is interested in a variety of Brazilian products, but its purchases will depend on Brazil's matching purchases. This interest includes telecommunications equipment, electronic grain selector machinery, off-highway trucks, among others. These products were exhibited in Moscow at the Expobrazil-85 Fair last October. In May, 14 telecommunications equipment manufacturers will participate in the SVIAZ-86, the most important Soviet fair for this type of equipment. According to Stelio Amarante, the Soviets are interested in various types of communications equipment, including public telephones. He believes that the number of Brazilian participants in that fair may increase.

The Soviets, in turn, are traditional suppliers of turbines for Brazilian hydroelectric plants (one of them, the Sobradinho plant on the Sao Francisco River). But this sector "is restricted" by the budgetary limitations of the Brazilian state-owned enterprises. Two projects [as published] in the area of Carajas are being negotiated with the Vale do Rio Doce Company (CVRD): A plant [as published] for the production of cast iron. The Coleste executive secretary did not reveal the cost of these investments [as published], but said their prospects are very good.

EXHIBITION PLANNED FOR MOSCOW TRADE SHOW

PY081324 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Feb 86

[Text] Brazil in October will hold the 86 Expobrazil exposition in Moscow which will include a large number of exhibitors and a great variety of products -- especially consumer goods and more sophisticated machinery. During last year's exhibition, Brazil exhibited for the first time technology in telecommunications, computers, iron and steel, and services. A total of 38 companies, organized in 18 stands, occupied an area of 400 square meters at the International Hotel in Moscow, which is only visited by government specialists and scientists.

Didio Costa Rocha Loures, 44-year-old director of the EPI [Industrial Planning Bureau] consultant and planning enterprise -- an enterprise from Curitiba (Parana State) that was assigned by Itamaraty to organize Brazil's participation in the Moscow fair -- believes that the first fair was very important especially because the Soviet Union "has no idea of how complex the Brazilian economy is."

Of the products exhibited during the Expobrasil-85 -- advanced technology, computers, iron and steel products, consulting engineering, coffee, and enterprises that deal with foreign trade -- the Soviets were most interested in telecommunications technology, computerized telephone exchanges, equipment to pick up satellite signals, public telephones, and the KS [expansion unknown] exchanges.

According to Loures, some Soviet delegations visited Brazil after the fair in order to continue the negotiations begun in Moscow. This has encouraged several Brazilian telecommunications companies to participate in the Sviaz-86 exposition, which will be held in May. He noted, however, that the results will only be felt in the medium and long term because the Soviet operational apparatus is very slow.

Loures explained that the date for the opening of the fair has not been fixed yet -- "it will be held in October again but we still have not coordinated the date with a Japanese exhibition scheduled for the same month" -- but it will cover a larger area (600 square meters) with the participation of new sectors including the 38 companies that took part in last year's fair. The EPI director said that producers of manufactured goods (electrical appliances, clothing, shoes, etc) and of more sophisticated equipment will take part.

Didio Loures asserted that the organization this year should be less complicated and more efficient. "Because it was the first time last year we had some problems reserving hotels and shipping the goods to be exhibited. Because we feared the bureaucracy involved, we shipped the goods ahead of time and then found that we were faced with the problem of the time they had remained in the Soviet Union."

The EPI director sees three opportunities to increase bilateral trade with the Soviet Union: 1) Soviet purchases not compensated for by Brazilian purchases, which would include transactions in the areas of computers, telecommunications, and commodities; 2) Soviet purchases, which would involve sale of manufactured goods to the Soviet Union -- a type of transaction made difficult by the lack of Soviet manufactured goods in which Brazil is interested; and 3) joint operations aimed at third markets, especially those in which the Soviets have problems entering and in which Brazil is a traditional supplier

MISSION TO TRY TO SELL PATROL BOATS TO IRAQ

PY081419 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 5 Feb 86 p 4

[Text[Brasilia -- Engineer Jose Whitaker Ribeiro, president of Specialized Engineers, Inc., Engesa, manufacturers of armored cars, will now also sell Navy vessels. Whitaker Ribeiro has been asked by Ishiikawajima of Brazil (headquartered in Rio de Janeiro), to try on his next trip to Iraq to sell ocean patrol boats to the Iraqi authorities.

Ishiikawajima wants to offer a boat model similar to the one that will be offered to the Brazilian Navy, which wants to equip a squadron with modern patrol boats. The Brazilian Navy intends to purchase 16 boats of this type, and it requires sophisticated sensors and electronic equipment. It also requires that each boat be equipped with a helipad -- that is, a small landing platform for helicopters capable of receiving gunships of the Esquilo type, which are manufactured in Minas Gerais by Helibras [Brazilian Helicopters, Inc].

Following the example of other Middle East naval forces, the Iraqi Navy has turned from the Soviet influence of the 1970s to the European-style ships. Ishiikawajima has asked Whitaker Ribeiro to negotiate because it knows the influence he has with the Iraqi military officers. The Iraqi Army is Engesa's main client in the Middle East. This visit by Whitaker to talk with the Iraqi Navy will not be his first mission to the region. Early last year, former Navy Minister Alfredo Karam led a commercial delegation to Libya. Karam's initiative, without participation by Itamaraty, has upset Brazilian foreign policy. On the eve of his departure, while saying farewell to President Figueiredo, Karam received a written memorandum from the Foreign Ministry containing precise instructions for negotiations with Libyan authorities. Admiral Karam was trying to sell ammunition for the Iraqi Navy cannons. This ammunition is manufactured by the Brazilian Navy for the cannons that equip the six British-designed frigates, but negotiations failed.

AIR FORCE RULES OUT UK HARRIERS FOR CARRIER

PY081155 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 5 Feb 86 p 4

[Text] Brasilia -- The Brazilian Air Force will not purchase the vertical takeoff U.K. Harrier fighters which the Navy wanted for the aircraft carrier Minas Gerais, according to information from the Navy. This information comes from the office of Navy Minister Henrique Saboia, but it still has not been officially confirmed by Brigadier Octavio Moreira Lima, the Air Force minister. If confirmed, it will mean that the Navy is abandoning the large project of re-equipping the Minas Gerais. Harrier fighters would permit the carrier to be used as an attack ship, and not just as an antisubmarine ship. The Minas Gerais would have to be modified to accommodate a squadron of these fighters. The carrier, which this year celebrates 30 years of service, would need to have more sophisticated electronic equipment and an elevated angle flight deck called a "jump deck" [in English], which gives the Harrier a greater impulse for takeoff and saves 30 percent of the fuel used on takeoff.

The Brazilian Air Force will not give priority to the purchase of the Harriers because of the cost -- between $200 to $300 million, depending on the number of planes, their weaponry, and accessories -- and the fact that their use would be restricted to naval operations only. The Navy did not elaborate on the second part of this decision. During the "war games" -- electronically simulated attacks using scale-models -- practiced by the Navy staff, the Harriers, when on land, are considered easy prey for an enemy. The Navy, however, believes it is vital to have its own air power, adequate for a modern war. The Brazilian Air Force analysis of the situation faces another problem: it is gathering the necessary resources to buy six Mirage interceptors and the greatest possible number of F-5E attack planes -- all second-hand. The Air Force staff is considering this purchase from factory stocks and from other air forces, mostly in Asia and Oceania, which are willing to sell.

FORMER MINISTER OUTLINES OPPOSITION'S PLANS

FL102256 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Mexico City, 10 Feb (NOTIMEX) -- Orlando Millas, former finance minister in the Popular Unity Government of Chile, has asserted that the dictatorship being withstood by the Chilean people will definitely end this year. He said that following a meeting with all Chilean party leaders he is currently organizing efforts to comprise a common front, like the one which forced Jean-Claude Duvalier to abandon power in Haiti. Millas issued a statement during an act of solidarity which was held in this capital by the Worker's Socialist Party following their fourth workers-union conference. He added that the Political Commission of the Communist Party of Chile and all Chileans in exile have started an organization to follow in the footsteps of the Haitian people, who have proven that when there is a will every dictatorship falls, no matter how armed and protected it may be.

FPMR CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR BLACKOUT

PY061433 Paris AFP in Spanish 1344 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Santiago, 6 Feb (AFP) -- The clandestine Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR), which promotes armed insurrection against the military regime of President Augusto Pinochet, today claimed responsibility for the blackout that last night left four million inhabitants in Santiago and other Chilean citizens in the dark. Through a telephone call placed to the news agencies, an FPMR spokesman claimed responsibility for the blackout that was caused by explosives that downed several pylons.

The blackout in Santiago, which lasted for over 30 minutes, interrupted the radio and television broadcast of the opening ceremony of the Vina del Mar international song festival, held in the resort city on the Pacific coast. The FPMR spokesman said that this was the objective of our attack because the festival is an exhibition of frivolities used by the dictatorship to hide the hardships of the population.

Minutes before the blackout, the FPMR interrupted national television broadcasts in some Santiago areas. Viewers heard a woman issuing a call for people to participate in a general strike that several union sectors have scheduled. At the same time an unidentified commando group hurled an incendiary bomb at an urban bus in front of the La Moneda presidential palace. The vehicle was destroyed but none of the passengers were injured.

The Vina del Mar festival was not interrupted and artists like Mexican singer Luis Miguel, Spanish singer Paloma San Basilio, and American singer Sheila E. paraded on stage. In addition to Santiago, the blackout also partially affected the area between the cities of Copiapo in the north and Talca in the south, an area encompassing over 1,000 km.

Denies Argentine Links

PY071714 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0304 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] Buenos Aires 6 Feb (DYN) -- A high-ranking leader of the armed Chilean organization Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR) has flatly denied that this group has any link with leftist sectors in Argentina or "any other Latin American country."

The head of this organization, who identified himself as Commander Fernando Robles, also denied U.S. Ambassador Vernon Walters' statements about a coordinated action among the Latin American guerrilla groups, among which he mentioned the Montoneros and the Tupamaros. The statements by the high-ranking FPMR leader will appear in tomorrow's issue of the weekly EL PERIODISTA, which obtained the first interview this organization has ever granted to an Argentine magazine.

Ambassador Walters' statements have been rejected also by Armando Jaramillo, president of the Chilean Republican Party and the Democratic Alliance, a moderate trend, who said that the U.S. ambassador's statements "leave me quite cold." "Besides," he added, "when (Walters) was here in Chile, the Pentagon disavowed him because of his rather fascist-leaning statements." In turn, Robles stressed that "this idea of putting Tupamaros and Montoneros, who are active in democratic countries, in the same bag with the Movement of the Revolutionary Left and our front, which are fighting a dictatorship, is a clumsy maneuver."

Regarding rumors on links between the FPMR and Argentine leftist organizations, including the Communist Party, he said: "We see in this a maneuver of the U.S. Department of State." He added: "In the name of the FPMR Executive Board I flatly deny receiving help now from leftist movements in Argentina or any other Latin American country." As for Jaramillo, he deemed as absurd the possibility of the Argentine Communist Party granting help to its Chilean counterpart. He said: "It sounds absurd, to say the least, because the Argentine Communist Party -- as far as I know -- is extremely small, almost insignificant, and the Chilean Communist Party is a powerful organization."

SPECIAL PROTECTION GIVEN TO HAITIAN EMBASSY

PY102240 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Excerpt] The government has ordered special police protection for the Haitian Embassy in Santiago as of today. This measure was adopted after the Haitian ambassador to Chile requested it. This news was delivered by Foreign Ministry spokesman Pablo Valdez:

[Begin Valdez recording] We received a message from the Haitian ambassador asking for greater police protection, given the circumstances his country is experiencing. Therefore, the Foreign Ministry has talked with the Carabineros, who reported that the Haitian Embassy is being given special protection as of today. The Haitian ambassador received some threatening telephone calls, which is why he contacted the Foreign Ministry, which has the appropriate measures by sending police protection to the embassy. [end recording]

Pablo Valdez replied to reporters' questions about the situation in Haiti. He said that the Chilean Government is awaiting a formal message communicating the change of authority in Haiti.

BRIEFS

TRADE DEFICIT -- It has been reported that the Chilean-Latin American balance of trade registered a $171.3 million deficit during the first 9 months of 1985, compared with the $300.8-million deficit registered during the same period in 1984. [Summary] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 21 Jan 86 p B 2 PY]

RAMIREZ DISCUSSES PACIFIC OCEAN PROTECTION

PA1006?1 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] Bogota -- The Andean Pact has offered its full support to the region's countries in their effort to defend the Pacific Ocean's ichthylogical wealth, which is not only threatened by eastern nations fishing but also by France's atomic tests on the Muroroa Atoll.

Upon returning to the country after meeting with Peruvian President Alan Garcia and Foreign Minister Allan Wagner in Lima, Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo had the following statement for this radio station:

[Begin recording] We also discussed issues related to the South Pacific. As you know, Colombia will be the organization's host country for the next 5 years -- I mean the South Pacific commission. We proposed to our colleagues, in this case Ecuador and Chile who are members of the commission, to work toward declaring the exclusive 200 mile economic zone one of peace. I also invited them to try and turn this viewpoint into one of the commission's main focus points in its international efforts over the next few years. [end recording]

FARC LEADERS REITERATE PURSUIT OF PEACE

PA061029 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2330 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Bogota, 5 Feb (EFE) -- Manuel Marulanda Velez, alias "Tirofijo," and Jacobo Arenas, top commander and ideologist, respectively, of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), affirmed today that their attitude vis-a-vis the upcoming elections in the country will be peaceful, and they denied that there is any type of dissidence within the organization.

In a shortwave report from the mountains of La Uribe in the country's eastern plains, the top leaders of the oldest Colombian guerrilla organization answered questions by the CARACOL Radio Network in Bogota.

"The Colombian people can expect the FARC attitude toward the upcoming electoral debate to fall within the framework of legality and peace," Jacobo Arenas stated. He warned: "But what the leaders of the FARC think is one thing and what the enemies of peace think is another," referring to those who have claimed that the group is preparing to sabotage the 9 March and 25 May elections in the country.

From the central FARC camp, "Green House," CARACOL contacted them through a radio installed by the State Telecommunications Enterprise, Telecom, a few weeks ago so that Commanders "Tirofijo" and Arenas could talk whenever necessary with the Peace Commission.

The two commanders reiterated that in the coming elections the FARC "will not only continue to abide by the agreements of La Uribe, but is ready to contribute ideas for a mobilization at the polls."

Asked if they would be ready to lay down their weapons on the 27 fronts of the organization throughout Colombian territory, Arenas replied: "This issue has been raised, but there is one problem and that is the consultations with the combatants, because it is an issue that would have to be discussed in depth."

Regarding President Betancur's peace policy, the two guerrilla leaders said: "We have always believed in his good faith," but "Tirofijo" added: "The president is one thing and those who wield power are another."

They also announced their intention that "whoever the next Colombian president is" they will continue on the path of peace.

"We have not set a date as yet for signing and as long as the president-elect pursues a peaceful policy and the new parliament undertakes the reforms that were agreed upon in the La Uribe agreements," the process will be maintained.

Both guerrilla leaders agreed in saying: "We have disavowed and condemned crimes like kidnapping, extortion, blackmail, and will continue to fight them."

"We do not commit that sort of crime, nor do we coerce foreign enterprises that produce capital in this country," Marulanda Velez stated.

They also added that in the current talks with the Peace Commission "we are discussing reforms of a political, economic, and social nature, the lifting of the state of siege, and the welfare of all our fellow citizens" and said that if these reforms take place "peace is near."

Participation in Elections

PA061008 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, have reiterated at La Uribe in Meta Department they want to participate in the elections through the Patriotic Unity [UP].

The members of the Peace, Dialogue, and Verification Committee have held talks with the FARC hierarchy in the La Uribe mountains, which established that the ceasefire has been extended for an indefinite period of time. It will then be up to the next administration to decide if it will uphold the truce signed between the FARC and the current administration.

Margarita Vidal spoke with Manuel Marulanda Velez [top FARC commander] at La Uribe.

[Begin Marulanda recording] [27-second break in audio transmission] We think this aspect is very important, because it shows we are interested in finding solutions other than war. We think the people are tired of enduring so many years of violence, and we think that as long as the government and the authorities allow this opportunity for extending these agreements, this is very interesting for us. On our part, we have very good intentions of continuing with this peace process, and we think that the three meetings we have held have shed light that allows both parties -- the government and us -- to continue with this process through the end of Belisario Betancur's administration. If possible, the parties, the labor unions, the clergy, and all of the Colombian people would then reach an agreement and then let us continue this process with the next elected president.

However, we also need to learn the opinion of the next president, and not only the next president, but all the candidates running for president. We are interested in meeting with them to learn their opinions concerning this peace process; which we think is extremely important for finding solutions -- peaceful solutions -- not war. We are not interested in war. If we were, we would have already resumed the struggle last December. On the contrary, we proposed a new formula for continuing with this peace policy. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON WORLD OIL CRISIS

PA071236 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] On Wednesday the national government issued a communique stating its position on the world oil crisis and the strategy to be adopted in the face of it, and requesting national cooperation. It endorsed any initiative designed to establish a balance in the oil market, and announced that austerity measures and measures intended to rationalize expenditures will be expanded. It also called for a frank dialogue with the exporters and asked the private sector to cooperate to confront the crisis with the least social cost, and with realism and bravery.

Concerning this issue, here is Patricio Quevedo Teran, national secretary of public information:

[Begin recording -- in progress] [Quevedo Teran]...its agreement with the principles that serve as the basis for the joint declaration issued by the presidents of Mexico and Venezuela at the end of their meeting in Cancun.

2. Reiteration of the view it has been firmly and coherently maintaining to the effect that the just participation of Ecuador in OPEC's production levels must be recognized due to its position as a minor producer.

3. Special emphasis on the advisability of a frank and constructive dialogue among all oil exporters, whether OPEC members or not, as the valid means to restore the balance in the energy markets consists of a suitable and efficient coordination among all exporters, with the full understanding that a crisis in this area gravely affects the world economy as a whole.

4. The indication that a sustained decline in the oil prices weakens the crude oil exporter's position and makes the fulfillment of their foreign commitments more difficult as well as their capacity to finance the exports needed for their development.

5. The reaffirmation of the national government's commitment to continue expanding the policies of austerity and rationalization of expenditures while requesting the patriotic cooperation of the private sector in order to confront the current difficulties with the least social cost possible; also, within a context marked by realism and bravery, to continue guiding the country with optimism, determination, and intense work toward overall development characterized.

[First reporter] Does this mean that you agree with the agreement between Venezuela and Mexico?

[Quevedo Teran] That is right. The communique's first numeral is very emphatic in stating that it endorses the principles, views, and basic opinions that served as the basis for the joint declaration released by the presidents of Mexico and Venezuela last Friday.

[First reporter] [Words indistinct] bad interpretation by the Venezuelan president?

[Quevedo Teran] It is not a bad interpretation by the Venezuelan president. Rather, it must be a bad interpretation by the person who asked him the question, because Mr Lusinchi said in his response that he has no official confirmation of (?that other aspect).

[Second reporter] We would like to know what the readjustment programs are that the national government is preparing to confront the economic emergency approaching as a result of the oil price decline.

[Quevedo Teran] As the president said on Friday when he arrived in Guayaquil, definitions have already been made concerning this matter. In truth, the [word indistinct] that the Monetary Board approved on Tuesday last week seek to make it possible to overcome the problem with the least social cost, while remaining as much in line as possible with the general goals of development. [end recording]

AUTHORITIES SEEK WAYS TO IMPROVE TRADE WITH U.S.

PA071531 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Excerpt] On Monday at the offices of the National Financing Corporation, bilateral investment talks were initiated between Ecuadoran authorities and a special delegation from the United States, formed for this purpose by the U.S. Government.

During the inaugural session, economist Xavier Neira, industry, commerce, and integration minister, underlined the main aspects of trade relations between the two countries.

[Begin recording] The United States represents more than 45 percent of Ecuador's global exports. It is also Ecuador's main supplier, accounting for at least 35 percent of our total purchases. However, we believe this relationship can be strengthened, and this strengthening could come through greater cooperation: for example, in the application of the generalized preference system, which is one of the mechanisms Ecuador has taken advantage of and can take even greater advantage of, overcoming a series of stumbling blocks and obstacles that hinder U.S. trade with all the countries of the world.

We also believe that due to the requirements and demands made by the FDA and the U.S. Agriculture Department on the entry of many products that we can export because of our natural competitive advantages, it seems appropriate for us to take advantage of this forum to state certain problems that have been troubling the Ecuadoran Government because of its need to diversify its exports.

At this time there are options to export nontraditional agricultural products that have never been exported before. I am referring to tomatoes, certain types of melons, and some other horticultural products that we are having trouble getting into the United States because of the controls implemented by the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Trade. It would be very useful to standardize the requirements of the U.S. Government, making them easier for Ecuador to meet, so that we can have access to that market. [end recording]

INDUSTRIAL GROUP SEEKS U.S. ENVOY'S AID ON EXPORTS

PY062052 Asuncion LA TARDE in Spanish 5 Feb 86 p 6

[Text] The leadership of the Paraguayan Industrial Union (UIP) has asked U.S. Ambassador Clyde Taylor for his government's support for increased exports to the U.S. market. They also requested support for efforts to obtain credit lines for the private Paraguayan productive sector because most of the financial aid granted by U.S. organizations is currently stagnant. Ambassador Taylor yesterday visited members of the UIP executive board as part an initiative he has taken to become acquainted with the concerns of the Paraguayan public sector. Ambassador Taylor, who was accompanied by embassy officials, was received at the UIP headquarters by its president, Ubaldo Scavone, who was accompanied by Gerardo Doll, Nicolas Luthold, Arturo Jara, and others.

The businessmen are interested in increasing exports of Paraguayan products to the United States. Currently Paraguay is sending 3,200 pairs of women's shoes in addition to approximately 5,000 pairs already sent. Garments will soon be exported, for which reason the businessmen have requested Ambassador Taylor's good offices.

Criticizes Credit Policy

PY102324 Asuncion LA TARDE in Spanish 5 Feb 86

[Text] The Paraguayan Industrial Union [UIP] has issued a document about the current Paraguayan credit policy. Its text follows:

"On several occasions and under all circumstances, we have proclaimed and defended the need to implement a credit policy fully in keeping with our national problem of socio-economic development.

"We understand that financial resources, which are a basic instrument to improve our national productive capacity, should be put at the disposal of the sectors that need them most. By credit policy, we mean a systematic set of regulations with a specific purpose to evaluate any given need. When applied, the regulations should fulfill an objective. Despite all our demands, however, there is no evidence of a consistent credit policy favoring the productive sectors and industrial development, namely small and medium-sized industries, or encouraging the credit-granting institutions to fully identify themselves with our national economic problem.

"The handling of public credits, which follows diverse criteria not in keeping with the objective of government-sponsored programs also implemented by the private sector, is an improvisation and not an application of a regulation policy. The results of this are evident: discriminatory criteria when granting credits, untimely granting of credits, and the absence of a followup process to verfify the final destination of the resources, which must be correctly used because they are scarce.

"A credit should benefit the real actors in the productive sectors, but unfortunately these people have no banking relations or enough guarantees to receive credit. It is therefore worthwhile to create a fund to cover unfortunate cases. Such a fund should serve as insurance to compensate for credits that may not be recovered. Our rural workers, whom we call peasants, really deserve these guarantees since they are responsible for our national production and export, which represent 80 percent of our income in foreign currency.

"We will continue insisting on this matter because there is no use rhetoric which is not identified with concrete facts that might help increase our production.

POLICE BREAK UP MOPOCO MEETING IN ASUNCION

PY072350 Paris AFP in Spanish 1541 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Asuncion, 6 Feb (AFP) -- Spokesmen of the dissident Paraguayan Colorado Popular Movement (Mopoco) today reported in Asuncion that the police raided the residence of one of the group's leaders and thwarted a plenary meeting. Uniformed and plainclothes police carried out an operation similar to two other raids conducted earlier this week to prevent a plenary meeting with representatives from abroad and rural areas of the country, a Mopoco spokesman told AFP.

ALLEGED TERRORIST GROUP CLAIMS BOMBING

PY071450 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 7 Feb 86 p 39

[Text] An alleged terrorist organization has claimed responsibility for the attack or explosion on 28 January in the house of businesswoman Juana Benitez Ocampo, who was killed in the explosion. According to a cassette recording, the Guerrilla Organization for the Liberation of Paraguay [Organizacion Guerrillera para la Liberacion del Paraguay] carried out the attack. It also claims responsibility for the killing of Eng Solaeche Yaluk and the theft of a machine gun from the Mboi'y police station. The cassette, delivered to Radio Nanduti, was handed over by the radio station to the police for study.

BENJAMIN ACEVAL BISHOP JOINS HUNGER STRIKE

PY062313 Paris AFP in Spanish 2315 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Asuncion, 5 Feb (AFP) -- It was reported here today that more than 50 Paraguayan citizens, including a bishop, have started a hunger strike in solidarity with a person whom the police accuse of belonging to a guerrilla group. The person in question has been on hunger strike for 55 days demanding to be released. Meanwhile, approximately 200 persons signed an open letter published in the opposition weekly EL PUEBLO asking Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner to immediately release the prisoner, Remigio Gimenez, because of the latter's poor health. Gimenez was taken to the police hospital in Asuncion last week and fed intravenously in an effort to improve his health.

More than 50 persons, including Monsignor Mario Melanio Medina, the bishop of the town of Benjamin Aceval, and priest Americo Ferreira, have gathered at the Beato Roque Gonzalez church and begun a 12-hour hunger strike in order to draw attention to the situation of Remigio Gimenez. Gimenez was kidnapped by the Brazilian Federal Police and delivered to the Paraguayan police. He has been held on the premises of the Paraguayan political police for 3 years, during which he was tortured and finally sent to the regular prison, according to his lawyer.

7 OPPOSITION MEMBERS RELEASED FROM JAIL

PY062147 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1741 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Asuncion, 5 Feb (EFE) -- The Paraguayan police have released the seven members of the opposition Authentic Radical Liberal Party (PLRA) arrested in a rural village on 2 February. The PLRA members were released after party leaders submitted a plea for "habeas corpus" to the court. No official explanation has been provided.

COLOMBIAN MINISTER DISCUSSES DRUGS, TERRORISM

PY062358 Lima Radio del Peru in Spanish 2230 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo has arrived here for a 3-day official visit. He was received by his Peruvian counterpart Allan Wagner Tizon. During a short press conference, the Colombian foreign minister emphasized the need for a joint international right against drug trafficking, and said that efforts to erradicate this great scourge of human kind should be taken seriously by the great countries that consume the drugs.

Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo praised the success of Operation Condor, in which Peru and Colombia dealt a harsh blow to drug trafficking in the Amazon region.

[Begin recording] For us, international cooperation is indispensable. The problem of drug trafficking was included in the statement by the presidents of the Andean countries. The need to face frug trafficking as an international issue has already been mentioned. It is indeed an international issue, and this is why it is necessary to study serious measures against drug trafficking in the United Nations and the Andean Pact. Actually, Peru and Colombia have shown their effectiveness in fighting this universal scourge with Operation Condor in the Amazon region. This operation has brought about extraordinarily good results, and has been included in the talks between Presidents Garcia and Betancur [words indistinct].

Finally, I would like to express my special thanks to Foreign Minister Allan Wagner for the excellent idea of naming the antidrug agreement which we hope to sign at an Andean level soon, after our former Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, who was murdered in a cowardly way -- sacrificed in the defense of this thesis. As we boldly and energetically carry out this policy, we ask the drug-consuming countries to play their role in this fight. We Colombians believe that these drug-consuming countries are not doing enough in this field. Moreoever, the Colombian press has pointed out the large amount of marijuana cultivation in the United States, as well as the numerous (?magazines) with unrestricted circulation, which propose all types of trade in this product. I believe it is the duty of these countries to share the burden of this fight and not just to place it on the shoulders of the producing countries. The burden has to be on their shoulders as we. [end recording]

Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo confirmed that there is an alliance among the subversive groups on our continent and reported that Colombian and Peruvian guerrillas maintain very close ties.

Ramirez Ocampo harshly criticized terrorism and stressed that humanity should declare war against it. He added that in democratic countries, like Peru and Colombia, the presence of subversion is inexplicable and that it tries to justify its violent approach by alleging just causes.

[Begin recording] We have provided unequivocal evidence that terrorism is humanity's latest enemy, and we should declare war on it. We have proposed this at several forums with the understanding that the war against terrorism should be international because terrorism has international ties.

It is not possible to ask each country to deal with it on its own. Both Peru and Colombia have painful experience in this matter. Fortunately, last December the United Nations approved a clear-cut resolution on this issue: There is no justification for endangering innocent lives.

This is a matter of principle and the basis for the premise that the end does not justify the means. Whenever these means include destruction of public property, which by definition belongs to everyone, and endangering the lives of innocent people in order to pursue allegedly noble causes, I feel that they jeopardize a struggle that in countries like Peru and Colombia as well as other Latin American nations, is being carried out by democratic institutions with full respect for the activities and ideas of other people and for human rights.

President Alan Garcia has said: Savage methods will not defeat savagery, instead, there is a need for (?agreement), unity, and joint efforts from countries that believe these ideals should be preserved in the struggle against this international scourge.

However, terrorism is international, and we believe that current links between the various subversive movements are endangering the lives of innocent people in order to attain objectives that are inexplicable, at least from the point of view of Peru and Colombia, which have democratic systems of government.

I firmly believe in this proposal, which has been under discussion for some time now. [end recording]

INTERIOR MINISTER ANNOUNCES POLICE REORGANIZATION

PY061533 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Excerpt] During a press conference at Government Palace, Interior Minister Abel Salinas today announced the reorganization of the Police Forces. He said that a unified command has been created and that it will be coordinated by a single general director. The minister also announced the creation of a single school for the training of both officers and noncommissioned officers, thus concentrating all efforts toward achieving the debureaucratization of the police forces. This way there will be no desk policemen, he said.

The minister also announced the reorganization of the Immigration Police, the fiscal police, and the health unit of the police forces. In conclusion, the minister said that these measures attempt to clearly define the functions of the various organizations, such as the Republican Guard, the Civil Guard, and the Investigative Police.

Force Commander Appointed

PY101310 Lima America Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Lieutenant General Carlos Rodriguez Tirado was sworn in today as the first director general of the police forces. The ceremony was held at the office of Interior Minister Abel Salinas, in the presence of high-ranking officials and officers of the Police Forces.

During the same ceremony, the directors general of the Investigative Police and of the Republican Guard, Lieutenant General Mario Munoz Malaver and General Julio Nino Rios, respectively, were confirmed in their posts.

At the end of the ceremony, the new commander of the police forces announced new promotions and reassignments for some subordinate officers, and the election of new staff for the lieutenant generals of the police institutions. Further details will be released in due time.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] What system will be implemented now after the unification of the police forces?

[Rodriguez Tirado] Well, the cadres, as far as the generals are concerned, have been consolidated. This is the beginning of the unification of the police forces. This cadre will be established in accordance with the seniority of the generals, but there are other aspects to be taken into account as well. As you know, right now there is a very large number of generals in the police forces.

DISCHARGED POLICEMEN FORM 'NEW TERRORIST GROUP'

PY082350 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1944 GMT 8 Feb 86

[By Enrique Walls]

[Excerpts] Lima, 8 Feb (EFE) -- The emergence of a new terrorist group apparently made up of discharged policemen, to whom the fire in Lima this week is attributed, has promoted the government decision to impose a curfew in the capital.

According to police sources, cited today by the press, the Peruvian intelligence police feel that the degree of professionalism and the characteristics of the great fire on Tuesday are not the same as those found in the usual attacks conducted by Shining Path and the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement.

Commenting today on the emergence of the alleged new terrorist group, the newspaper EXPRESO called it "green path" [sendero verde].

The government of the social democrat American Popular Revolutionary Alliance is thus facing an escalation of violence which has not responded to the desire of pacifying the country through dialogue expressed by the new government officials of Peru.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICER DIES AFTER SHOOTING

PY061923 Paris AFP in Spanish 2029 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Lima, 5 Feb (AFP) -- The Civil Guard has reported that the Peruvian Army officer who was gunned down this morning by two unidentified terrorists, died an hour after he was hospitalized at the military hospital. Military sources have identified the Army officer as Lieutenant Colonel Ruben Izquierdo Martinez who worked in the military intelligence service in the struggle against the Maoist Shining Path subversive group.

PRESIDENT MEETS WITH REGIONAL AMBASSADORS

FL101701 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0450 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Feb (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico's political determination to strengthen its ties and friendship with the Central American peoples was reiterated during a meeting that President Miguel de la Madrid held with the Mexican ambassadors accredited in Central America.

The Mexican Foreign Secretariat reported that during the meeting, called by the chief of the executive branch to receive an update on Central America, this priority status given to Mexico's ties with each of these nations on the isthmus and the vital importance that the region represents for our country within the context of our foreign policy were expressed.

The chiefs of the diplomatic missions referred to the main aspects of the political and social situations of the countries in which they are accredited. They also spoke of the various interpretations given to the regional conflict.

They analyzed in-depth the main political, economic, scientific-technical, and cultural exchange aspects that shape Mexico's bilateral relations with each of the Central American countries.

While examining the Central American crisis, they spoke of their concern over the worsening of the tensions that threaten the stability and peace in the area, and they underscored the importance of the peacemaking process promoted by the Contadora Group in accordance with the Latin American suggestions included in the Caraballeda message and the Guatemala declaration.

President De la Madrid issued instructions to the Foreign Secretariat to revise and consolidate an overall cooperation plan for the Central American area in such a way that our cooperation with those peoples will be in accordance with the priority status Mexican foreign policy gives to Central America.

Also present at the meeting with President De la Madrid were the Mexican ambassadors to Colombia, Venezuela, Panama, and the United States. Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor and other high-ranking Foreign Secretariat officials were also in attendance.

CONTADORA, SUPPORT GROUP MINISTERS TO MEET SHULTZ

FL101846 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1430 GMT 10 Feb 86

[By Jose Carreno]

[Text] Washington, 10 Feb (NOTIMEX) -- It has been learned here that at today's meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz the Contadora Group and the Support Group will stress that their proposals for peace in Central America represent the position of the majority of the Latin American countries.

Sources linked to the Contadora Group's foreign ministers stated that the foreign ministers of the eight countries that form the two groups will stress this political fact and explain the points included in the Caraballeda message.

The Colombian, Mexican, Panamanian, Venezuelan (Contadora Group), Argentine, Brazilian, Peruvian, and Uruguayan (Support Group) foreign ministers will meet today, Monday, at noon with Shultz during a session that will include a lunch in their honor by the U.S. Secretary of State.

Prior to this meeting, the eight foreign ministers will meet for a working breakfast to exchange views at the Colombian Embassy in Washington.

The sources consulted by NOTIMEX have said that in view of the radical turns taken in the U.S. and Nicaraguan positions, the foreign ministers will mainly attempt to seek political solutions that will allow the governments of the two countries to find successful solutions. The sources recalled that the Caraballeda message contains nine points that go beyond national reconciliation, suggested by the U.S. Government, and an end to the support to the contras requested by the Nicaraguan regime.

However, the sources added that the explanation of the documents, including the letter containing the Nicaraguan proposal to begin a process of national reconciliation within the framework of Nicaraguan laws and the request that the U.S. Government stop supporting the contras, is of secondary importance at this moment.

The sources said that the foreign ministers wish to bring to the attention of the United States the fact that the countries of the region all agree that U.S. Government aid to the contras would be a hard blow to the Contadora Group's peacemaking efforts at a time when its revitalization is a fact.

Sources familiar with the Central American situation have recalled that the Caraballeda message includes provisions and obligations for all the countries involved in the conflict of the region. Among the provisions and obligations, the sources mentioned an end to the support for unconventional forces (such as the contras) that would especially affect the United States, Costa Rica, and Honduras, and an end to support for insurrectional movements that, as is the case of the FMLN, have installations in Nicaragua.

The document also includes provisions to freeze and gradually eliminate the purchase of weapons, as well as an end to the military maneuvers in the region and the withdrawal of all foreign advisers.

The sources added that the proposals included in the Caraballeda message [words indistinct] arrangements for the beginning [words indistinct] of the process of national reconciliation. However, this process would not be exclusively for Nicaragua but would also include El Salvador and even Guatemala.

A key to the advance in the negotiations is the so-called principle of simultaneity, which would involve the beginning of the implementation of the measures in a parallel way, even though its fulfillment would not necessarily be simultaneous, since some of these situations need a longer period of time to be resolved.

POLISH MINISTER COMMENTS ON BILATERAL PLANS

PA082221 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 3 Feb 86 p 16

[Text] Polish Director General of the Ministry of Foreign Trade Jerzy Kapunscinski said yesterday that negotiations between his nation and Mexico to remodel and restructure the country's sugar mills "are on the right track," and added that this bilateral program will be implemented in less than 12 months.

The Polish official made this statement at the airport shortly before returning to Warsaw. He also expressed his concern over the surprising decline in oil prices. He expressed support for the joint Mexican-Venezuelan statement calling for oil-exporting countries to regulate the international market so that supply will not exceed demand, as is happening at present.

Kapuscinski said that during his visit to Mexico he met with Luis Bravo Aguilera, under secretary of foreign trade, with whom he discussed the possibility of making a joint investment to build freighters in Mexico and to construct a port to unload coal.

Kapuscinski stated that at the fifth Joint Mexican-Polish cooperation meeting to be held in Mexico in May, cooperation and investment programs will be defined.

The Polish official added that during this trip agreements were reached with the Conasupo [National Company for Basic Commodities] for Poland to sell Mexico oilseed in exchange for wheat.

COMMERCE SECRETARY URGES PRODUCTION EFFORTS

FL102252 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0229 GMT 9 Feb 86

[Text] Mexicali, 8 Feb (NOTIMEX) -- Problems must not conceal the truth about the Mexican economy, because it is strong and has a great potential that requires all Mexicans' daily, tenacious, and permanent work, it has been asserted by commerce and Industrial Development Secretary Hector Hernandez Cervantes.

Hernandez Cervantes participated in a plenary meeting of the Baja California committee for economic development planning in the northwestern sector of the country, which was presided over by Governor Xicotencatl Leyva Mortera and included the participation of Finance and Public Credit Secretary Jesus Silva Herzog. He told all the producers comprising the organization that only by working hard will they be able to prove that Mexico's best years lie ahead.

Hernandez Cervantes asserted that the federal government will strive to solve all the problems in the state's various sectors in order to develop the region's economic activities, particularly those involving exports.

He said that the process of replacing import permits with reasonable taxes in the state would support the local economy, the handling of purchases abroad, and also strengthen their export possibilities.

Also attending the meeting were Enrique Creel de la Barra, director general of the National Public Work and Services Bank, Inc., and Victor Garcia Lizama, director general of the Customs Directorate.

GATT OFFICIAL URGES ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION

FL102307 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1740 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Mexico City, 10 Feb (NOTIMEX) -- The current price crisis being faced by oil exporting countries proves that countries that want to develop their economies will have to diversify the production of their goods for the world market.

This statement was made by GATT Deputy Director Madan Gopal Mathur to the newspaper EL FINANCIERO. He said that countries that export only one product can solve their problem by stepping up their transformation process and opening new horizons in the international market.

Referring to Mexico, he said that it has an important economy at the international level, and, following its admission to GATT, it will contribute to the struggle against protectionism and other obstacles which deter the world economy.

Gopal believes that, despite current problems and limitations, GATT is an agreement that represents a factor of harmony and development in the international economy.

He asserted that GATT is not an organization at the service of industrialized nations, nor does it try to favor a few of these; quite the contrary, 90 countries are participating in the agreement and their main efforts are aimed at establishing commercial exchange under free and more equitable terms.

CHANGES PLANNED DUE TO LACK OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE

FL102334 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1652 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Mexico City, 10 Feb (NOTIMEX) -- The economic cabinet is preparing a new program of adjustments because of the shortage of foreign exchange, which shortage will make it impossible to make the foreign debt interest payments programmed for this year or to import products for national industry, Mexico City's EL FINANCIERO said today.

The newspaper said that it has corroborated the fact that the government will expand the economic strategy with which the present presidential term began, correcting imbalances in the productive sector. It said that plans exist to further cut public expenditures, to maintain credit restrictions, to restructure the foreign debt by obtaining new loans, and possibly to propose a limit on interest payments. It also said that, according to private sector analysts, the economy is uncertain and speculation is gaining ground, as is demonstrated by the drop in the value of the peso to 510 per U.S. dollar.

Economists of the business coordinating council said one of the country's main problems is that of substantially decreased credibility, which will make new adjustments more difficult, EL FINANCIERO said.

ESQUIVEL 'IN CHARGE' DURING DELVALLE MIAMI VISIT

PA092004 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Feb 86

[Text] The Presidency's Press Secretariat today confirmed the trip by President Eric Arturo Delvalle to Miami. President Delvalle left yesterday on a private visit and will return to Panama after the carnivals. During this time, Vice President Roderick Esquivel will be in charge of the Presidency.

PART II OF NORIEGA LETTER TO U.S. GENERAL GALVIN

PA060328 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 4 Feb 86 p 18

[From "In a Few Words" column: "Memorandum to the Boss," Part II -- quotation marks as published]

[Text] Final chapter of the radio soap opera:

"10. The meeting was held at the headquarters of the Defense Forces because it is a traditional place for meetings with political, business, labor, and Indian sectors, etc. It is a place open for receiving personal job requests (for example, Delvalle went to ask for a presidential post) and is accessible to all groups. Moreover, the three usual places for meetings with the president were: the Presidency, 50th Street, and the Defense Forces headquarters. Therefore, it was not at all unusual that this meeting should be held there. In addition, other delegations were already there." One learns something new every day. Here I was, naively believing that the headquarters was for command purposes, and now it turns out that it is a combined employment agency and political meetinghouse. Onward.

"11. General Manuel Antonio Noriega began the meeting with President Ardito Barletta by informing him of the results of meetings held in the preceding hours with the civilians mentioned in this report. He explained the scope of the problem and of the political parties' plans." That is not the way things happened. It is true that the meeting was opened by the one mentioned, but he did so by shrieking: 'You haven't stood behind me on the Hugo Spadafora crime.

"12. After this initial briefing and a respectful exchange of ideas, the leaders of the National Democratic Union [UNADE] were summoned at Dr Barletta's request and a lengthy meeting began." No; this guy has almost as great a sense of humor as Heydrich. But I am getting bored. Let us restrict ourselves to the essential parts.

"After lengthy hours of the type of discussion that he usually held with his civilian allies, President Barletta decided to resign. He announced this, and asked to be left alone with Dr Romulo Escobar Bethancourt, his personal adviser (Barletta's or Calvin's?) and with Dr Jorge Abadia, his foreign minister. (whose?) They remained alone for 6 consecutive hours. Afterward, he decided to draft his resignation in his own hand." "For the 12 hours that the consultations with Barletta lasted, he was never alone with members of the General Staff, let alone under pressure of any kind." After all, one cannot label as such the shove that he was given by Days Blacksmith when...but I shall tell you about that at the proper time. "On several occasions, the commander in chief left his office for hours at a time, to get some sleep." (hung over, or just ape?)

"17. At 1400 on Friday, 27 September, Dr Barletta had lunch with members of the General Staff and certain political allies of UNADE who were present."

Then, as the personage of "Never on Sunday" used to say, THEY ALL WENT TO THE BEACH. [capitalized passage published in italics] They ate crabmeat and ham:

"20. After signing his resignation, Dr Barletta shook hands with those present and the commander accompanied him to the stairway, where he freely took his vehicle and freely left for the Presidential Palace." (Dr Barletta, or the commander?)

"Dr Barletta was able to request coffee, water, lunch and the use of the toilet without any restriction whatsoever." "Was able to request," but nowhere does it say that the requests were granted. This should be explained in a post-communique.

"Gen Manuel Antonio Noriega, after the beginning of the talks with Dr Barletta, spoke with:

"A. Mr Winter of the U.S. Embassy, for him to inform Ambassador Briggs of events.

"B. General John F. Galvin (who, I gather, heartily approved of the precautionary, postdecapitating acts of his colleague. Thus, the memorandum was not for Galvin, but for the benefit of Galvin's bosses. One problem remains: Who leaked the document, Galvin or his bosses?)

"C. Mr Nestor Sanchez (no kin) of Washington."

"Gen Manuel Antonio Noriega had an appointment with Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez of Spain and had to cancel it for an emergency flight to Panama."

"Gen Manuel Antonio Noriega landed normally (speaking aeronautically, or mentally?) at the military terminal at the Omar Torrijos Herrera Airport, and not in Chiriqui or at Albrook Field (sic) as some sources have said." What sources? That report was never circulated publicly. It is very significant that the commander should deny it.

We will analyze the entire document on another day, and I will give you the true version. For example, I will tell you something that very few people know. When the coup failed, Diaz Herrera called Galvin on the phone and said: "Noriega can return, and the status quo has been preserved."

BRIEFS

COCAINE SEIZED, SUSPECTS ARRESTED -- Defense Forces and National Department of Investigation [DENI] narcotics units discovered 4 kg of cocaine during a raid yesterday in a house in Pueblo Nuevo, Cativa municipality, leading to the arrest of several drug traffickers. The 4 kg of pure cocaine was found buried more than a meter deep in a yard at the home of Gioconda Angelica Dunn de Torrecilla, a 19-year-old Panamanian, inside a small "barrel of pig's tails." It is worth $100,000 on the Colon market. The joint operation between the Defense Forces and DENI units allowed for the arrest of two others involved, a 44-year-Old Colombian, Norberto Gil Guzman, and 20-year-old Marcos Alexander Dun, De Torrecilla's brother. [Excerpt] [Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 30 Jan 86 pp 1, 6 PA]

COSTA RICA

MONGE SAYS NICARAGUAN TIES HINGE ON APOLOGY

PA110348 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0110 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] The apology the Nicaraguan Government would present to the Costa Rican Government for the Las Crucitas incident is being discussed at a private level, Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge [words indistinct] are being discussed in search of a possible apology [words indistinct] has not been received. Normalization of the frozen diplomatic relations with Nicaragua, which have been maintained since the Las Crucitas incident, where two civil guardsmen were killed and 10 others were wounded because of an armed attack from Nicaraguan territory, will not occur until an apology is officially presented by the Managua regime.

Monge said this morning that in general terms the text of the draft presented is acceptable to the Costa Rican Government, although there is a phrase that lessens [diluye] its responsibility for the killing of the civil guardsmen. In that regard, the president said he wants it made very clear to the people that the Nicaraguan Government is offering its apology because it accepts responsibility for this unfortunate incident at Las Crucitas.

President Monge Alvarez wants to turn over the the government without any tensions with neighbors. President Monge said: I have the responsibility not to pass on to Dr Oscar Arias Sanchez a point of tension or frozen diplomatic relations with a neighbor. The president said that inevitably Nicaragua is our neighbor, but in coming weeks he will do everything possible for normal relations to be reached. Referring to Nicaragua and Costa Rica, the president added: We know that with insurmountable philosophical differences [words indistinct] we cannot aspire to more than normal relations.

Costa Rica insists on the appointment of an observer commission. One of the observations made by the Costa Rican Government for the draft apology that would be presented by Nicaragua for the Las Crucitas incident is for a permanent commission of OAS or Contadora Group observers to be appointed to supervise the border with Nicaragua. In this manner, said Monge, we seek to end a campaign of disinformation that has been maintained for several years, a campaign stating that rebel groups act openly in Costa Rican territory to attack the Nicaraguan side and then return to Costa Rica. The commission would supervise the border territory to guarantee the neutrality of our country in Nicaragua's internal conflict, President Monge Alvarez added.

EL SALVADOR

FOREIGNERS ALLEGEDLY FIGHTING FOR FMLN GUERRILLAS

PA110022 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2104 GMT 10 Feb 86

[By Pablo Antonio Ayala]

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 10 Feb (ACAN-EFE) -- The Salvadoran Army announced today that during urban counterinsurgency operations it has found documents that prove the presence of mercenaries in the guerrilla ranks.

A Defense Minstry spokesman explained to ACAN-EFE today that the documents, which reveal the participation of foreign citizens in the insurgents' ranks, were seized during the capture of a rebel cell operating in the capital.

The Defense Ministry spokesman added that the captured cell was comprised of eight members of the clandestine Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers (PRTC), which is affiliated with the FMLN.

The Army source said that according to the leftist documents, mercenaries Lucia Ascuncion Iriarte and Jesus Alfonso Dominguez, of Spain, and French citizens Celina N. and Madeleine Faire are operating on Guazapa hill.

The Army spokesman added that other foreigners who have joined the insurgent struggle are the Belgian Marc H. Ingel Brecht, alias "Johnathan," and the Moroccan, Boukhoubza Lissan, alias "Fernando".

The Army source said it was possible to determine the identities of the six mercenaries through passports seized in late January in a house occupied by the PRTC cell in the southeast sector of San Salvador.

GUATEMALA

115 POLICEMEN AWAIT TRIAL; PRISON TENSION DEFUSED

PA101818 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] Over 500 national police agents remain jailed at that institution's second police corps headquarters waiting for the government to rule on their respective cases.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Out of the 500 agents under arrest, 115 are to be arraigned in court for crimes and offenses attributed to them, although it is known that there is not in every case sufficient evidence of their involvement in criminal activities. It was learned that feelings among many jailed agents are tense, as they are unhappy because no decision has been made concerning their cases. Some were promoting a massive protest inside the jail, although this never took place.

In order to ease tensions, authorities of the second police corps provided some entertainment, and a marimba band played songs. Shortly, the mood of many of the detainees changed, and some began dancing with female employees of the administrative sector of the DIT [Technical Investigations Department]. These women are also under arrest. However, they are allowed to go home each night, but have orders to return the next day. Apparently, today the DIT female employees persuaded the agents to halt their plans to stage a demonstration inside the second police headquarters, asking them to wait for resolution of their cases. National Police Director Jose Felix Alvarez Arevalo said today that the task of purging the DIT agents continues.

[Alvarez] I know for a fact that the DIT no longer exists; however, we must wait for the order to appear in the official newspaper. Regarding the agents, I can tell you that they have been discharged. Presently, there are no problems; they are staying in the auditorium of the second police corps headquarters. As the government minister said, those who will join the police corps will be chosen, and those with bad reputations will be discharged. [end recording]

HONDURAS

NICARAGUAN EMBASSY COMMUNIQUE ON HONDURAN TIES

PA080036 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 7 Feb 86 p 3

[Communique issued 7 February by the Nicaraguan Embassy in Tegucigalpa for the "knowledge of the Honduran public"]

[Text] On the initiative of the new government headed by the president of Honduras, engineer Jose Azcona Hoyo, the Government of Nicaragua takes this opportunity to address all Honduran sectors interested in peace and understanding to reaffirm the willingness for dialogue of the people and Government of Nicaragua. To solve the serious crisis affecting the peoples of the area, it is necessary to count on the firm will for peace of our nations that may lead us to establish a climate of mutual respect and detente which, in turn, may contribute to achieving the stability that all Central American people have a right to enjoy.

The Government of Nicaragua, aware of the situations responsible for the tense relations between both nations and always within the spirit of creating the proper conditions for bilateral understanding, wishes to emphasize the full effect of the amnesty law, which establishes that all Nicaraguans involved in counterrevolutionary activities, including armed action, may avail themselves of the benefits of this law, effective until 19 July 1986, to return to a peaceful life in Nicaragua with all of the full guarantees, and to participate as citizens in productive, civic activities without restriction.

The Nicaraguan Embassy in Honduras wants to reiterate the best wishes of the people and Government of Nicaragua for the administration of President Azcona Hoyo to benefit the Honduran people, and to strengthen the relations of friendship and cooperation that should exist between our peoples within the framework of mutual respect, permanent dialogue, and a common vocation in defense of the peace and legitimate interests of our nations.

Tegucigalpa, D.C., 7 February 1986

NICARAGUA

SANDINIST HELICOPTER REPORTEDLY DOWNED BY CONTRAS

ARDE Claims Downing

PA101933 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1840 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Washington, 10 Feb (EFE) -- According to the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE), two Sandinist pilots and six officers, including a subcommander, were killed Sunday afternoon when the Soviet-made helicopter they were riding was downed.

In a communique issued in Washington, ARDE said the downing was accomplished by different kinds of machineguns and rifles in the Rama River area, in the country's southeast, where the troops of Commander Eden Pastora are fighting.

The helicopter, a Soviet-made "Mi-8-HIP" was shot at by troops led by a commander nicknamed "Ganso." Included among the victims was a subcommander surnamed Ramirez of the Sandinist People's Army (EPS), the brief communique reported without adding further details on the military operation.

Defense Ministry Denies Downing

PA110345 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0316 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Managua, 10 Feb (EFE) -- The Nicaraguan Defense Ministry today refuted a report by the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) on the downing of a Sandinist Army Helicopter in southeastern Nicaragua. ARDE issued a communique in Washington reporting that it had downed a Soviet-made "Mi-8-HIP" helicopter yesterday in the Atlantic area of Rio Rama. ARDE claimed the helicopter was downed by machine gun and rifle fire. A Defense Ministry spokesman told EFE tonight that "the report is completely false." ARDE had reported that two pilots and six Sandinist military men, including a sub-commander by the name of Ramirez, died in the alleged downing of the helicopter. The military source stressed: "No helicopter has been downed."

ORTEGA INTERVIEWED ON ALLIES, U.S. AID TO CONTRAS

PA101935 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 26 Jan 86 pp 4, 5

[Interview with President Daniel Ortega in Guatemala City by correspondent Danilo de Leon on 13 January]

[Excerpts] [De Leon] Is your government a Russian satellite in Central America?

[Ortega] This type of statement is aimed at justifying a certain aggressive policy against Nicaragua. Some people have always wanted to believe that in Latin America, and especially in Central America, the people do not have the ability to think for themselves and act by themselves, and for this reason when Latin Americans take steps in favor of their self-determination and independence, those people believe that these steps are the result of the influence of some power.

In the particular case of Nicaragua and Central America, efforts have been made for a long time to justify U.S. policy in the area. They U.S. has tried to justify its actions, even since the last century, when it intervened in Nicaragua. At that time there was no Soviet Union and no Cuban revolution, but they tried to justify their interventionist ways by blaming us for some political and social situations affecting Latin America.

[De Leon] Are you promoting a Sandinist expansion in Central America?

[Ortega] The Sandinist revolution has been good and is good for the Nicaraguans, but I do not think it would have the same results in other places because each country has its own particular problems. We are not working to create revolutions in other countries because we respect the right to self-determination. However, if our example crosses the border there is nothing we can do about that. Remember that the examples of all the revolutions have gone beyond their territory. But an example is one thing and a policy of expansionism is another. Each Central American country has its own ills and each one will find its own cure.

[De Leon] What do you think about the contras?

[Ortega] They are clearly the result of U.S. Government intervention against the Nicaraguan people. The contras are being financed by the U.S. Government and no one seems to be bothered by this situation, which violates international law and the people's sovereignty and right to self-determination.

The contras are a tool of U.S. policy, but just as they now wield their rifles to murder the Nicaraguan people with weapons from the United States and receive salaries from that country, they could also be wielding a plow, receiving a salary, and working, if the United States were to invest its resources in truly humanitarian endeavors. This is what I think about the contras.

The worst part is that most of the contras are Nicaraguans who are being used, who have been fooled, and while they spill their blood in the war, their chiefs live quietly in Miami.

[De Leon] Do you think the United States will invade Nicaragua?

[Ortega] I think the United States wants to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution and that it has not discarded the possibility of a direct military intervention. The danger is latent. They are always alert, trying to determine if a possibility exists.

However, the attitude of the Nicaraguan people, who are decided upon defending their sovereignty and their self-determination, has stopped the intervention because of the costs it would imply for the United States. The attitude of the Latin American countries and the rest of the world has also contributed because they are completely against any interventionist action.

[De Leon] What do you think about Contadora?

[Ortega] We have backed Contadora from the moment it appeared. We will continue backing it because we are sure that the peace effort it is promoting, now that it has been strengthened by the Support Group, is fulfilling the objective that all the countries of the area are seeking: peaceful coexistence among countries that have a similar history and are located in the same Latin American region.

We also firmly support the proposal of Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo for the creation of a Central American Parliament.

[De Leon] Would you like to meet somethere with the president of the United States to discuss the problems of Nicaragua and Central America.

[Ortega] We have always been willing. On the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations we exchanged greetings with President Reagan. However, I am prepared to exchange not only simple greetings but also to normalize relations between the United States and Nicaragua, as long as there is mutual respect and the decision to respect national sovereignty and the people's right of self-determination. Under these conditions I am prepared to talk anywhere in the world.

[De Leon] Do you think that the rightist political parties are out of the game in Central America?

[Ortega] I believe that whoever is opposed to change, to social transformations, -- those who assume outdated positions, -- already belong to the museum of Central American history. They are there. We can see them, but they have no historic possibilities.

[De Leon] How would you define yourself, politically speaking?

[Ortega] I am a Sandinist with universal thoughts.

RIVERA, N. AMERICAN INDIANS' ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Americans Urged To Surrender

PA071610 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1534 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Interior Ministry announcement dated 7 February -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Interior Ministry informs the people that through different sources, state security organizations have been informed that American (Richard Lane), Hank Adams, Bob Martin, and Canadian Clem Chartier, illegally entered Nicaragua to join counter-revolutionary groups on the northern shore of the Atlantic coast.

In addition to reports from different sources, Moravian pastors, and the Red Cross, we add this public communication: We inform these foreign citizens that they can surrender to the nearest authority with the assurance -- as is customary in Nicaragua -- that their physical integrity will be respected, and in deference to their countries of origin, they will then be immediately returned to their respective homes.

Given in the city of Managua on 7 February 1986.

[Signed] Directorate of Public and International Relations at the Interior Ministry

Rivera Tool of U.S. Policy

PA071906 Bluefields Radio Zinica in Spanish 1830 GMT 7 Feb 86

["The Way We Think" commentary: "Brooklyn Rivera: A Maneuver Against Autonomy"]

[Text] The report that the counterrevolutionary leader Brooklyn Rivera has been illegally entering Nicaraguan territory, accompanied by his U.S. advisers, all of them directly or indirectly linked to the U.S. CIA, does not really cause any surprise if we take into account his attitude regarding the dialogue opened by the revolutionary government to resolve the Atlantic coast's problems.

From the time the problems of the Atlantic coast surfaced, attempts were made to resolve them at the beginning of the revolution without any real knowledge of the ethnic, cultural, and economic idiosyncracies of the different Indian communities.

The revolutionary government and the FSLN set out to find a solution to the problem by way of autonomy. Much has already been accomplished, although much more is still left to be done. Consultations made in the area have donstrated that the residents of the coastal area are willing to join in with the revolution as a unit, but always within the realities of the coastal area.

Last year the revolutionary government began talks with Brooklyn Rivera, believing that among his followers there were some who had been deceived with barefaced lies. As proof of the government's decision, talks began with Rivera in Colombia. Nevertheless, the revolutionary ringleader's stands soon came to the fore, as he began demanding more than what could be given.

As part of the revolutionary government's move, Rivera came to our country on several occasions and enjoyed full guarantees, although he was one of the leaders of the armed groups that were and are active in the country. The freedom of movement granted him allowed him to visit several towns on the Atlantic coast, all within the framework of a revolutionary effort to avoid bloodshed and work toward national unity.

On those occasions Rivera was in Nicaragua legally, and although in December last he unilaterally interrupted the talks being held in Bogota, our government did not give any signs of having run out of patience. Instead, it showed willingness to continue the dialogue.

When Brooklyn came to Nicaragua, the plan for autonomy had already been launched by the revolutionary government. This plan sought to convince to lay down their arms those who, believing they had reason to do so, took up arms to fight against the revolution and therefore became counterrevolutionaries or CIA agents.

This is what is behind the activities of Rivera, who on his most recent visit to Nicaragua was accompanied by U.S. Indian advisers suspiciously linked to the CIA.

To Brooklyn it must have been a shock to encounter on national territory new leaders of the Miskitos, Sumus, and Ramas who had taken up arms but who, after participating in the dialogue and hearing what the autonomy process is all about, decided to halt their policy of terrorism against the Atlantic coast people and to join the search for a solution to the area problems.

The attitude of these Indians created doubts about Rivera's leadership among the Indian families. In addition to this there was the pressure exerted by imperialism, something that eventually turned Rivera away from his initial position to make him become a tool for another imperialist maneuver to boycott and obstruct the steps toward autonomy in the Atlantic coast.

This is the true situation. This is the mission that imperialism and the imperialist advisers have assigned to Brooklyn Rivera, thus completely pushing him away from the road to solutions and into a dead-end street that will result in him carrying out the type of actions carried out by the FDN mercenaries who are spilling the blood of the Nicaraguan people, and who are worn-out because of the defeats they daily endure.

Brooklyn Rivera's advisers, who are experts in confusing things and who display university titles, know very well that the autonomy project does represent a solution to the problems of the Atlantic coast and that compliance with this plan would not only solve current problems, but would also solve the historic demands of the ethnic groups that live in the coast area.

The obstruction of a peaceful development of autonomy in the Atlantic coast means the promotion of hatred and distrust. Other leaders have adopted more realistic positions. Hatred and distrust can serve only the aggressive U.S. policy against our country.

Brooklyn Rivera, by becoming a spokesman for his U.S. advisers, is openly becoming a tool against autonomy. This means that Brooklyn Rivera is against the interests of the Miskitos, the Ramas, the creoles, and the mestizos who live on the Atlantic coast.

LA PRENSA COULD SOON GO BANKRUPT, CLOSE

PA101532 San Jose RUMBO CENTROAMERICANO in Spanish 31 Jan-6 Feb 86 p 22

[Text] LA PRENSA, the Nicaraguan opposition newspaper, which thanks to international public opinion has seen, until now, a certain degree of liberty under the Sandinist regime, could soon declare itself in bankruptcy and, therefore, disappear.

A 100-percent salary increase declared by the government on 1 January 1985 and the government's absolute refusal to allow an increase in industrial product prices have created a situation that could have the same bankruptcy repercussions on other private enterprises.

In the case of LA PRENSA, -- which for a long time has not received one single dollar from the state for buying material, -- its first idea for facing the salary-increase measure was to increase the advertising fees and double the price of the newspaper, from 10 cordobas to 20 cordobas.

For the enterprise, the official measures have meant a production-cost increase of 90 percent, according to a financial analysis presented to the Industries Ministry. The investigation also reveals that if the authorities do not allow the newspaper to increase its prices, LA PRENSA will be in a state of bankruptcy by the beginning of March 1986, when it should be celebrating the 60th anniversary of its founding. Industries Ministry officials have told the directors of the newspaper that they have instructions to not allow increases in industrial product prices since the purpose of salary increases is to strengthen the workers' purchasing power in the face of inflation estimates at 76 percent in 1985.

Censorship is also playing now, as in the past, its role. The Interior Ministry, which is in charge of this type of control, has banned the publication in LA PRENSA of two notes explaining the situation. This way, according to the newspaper, the regime can argue that LA PRENSA disappeared because the people did not support it and not because the government wanted it to disappear.

The Arrest of Journalists

Not only has the enterprise been facing problems. Journalists Alejandro Cardonero, 45, and Enrique Garcia, 52, have now come to join other employees of LA PRENSA who have been harassed by State Security. Prior to this, Luis Mora, editor, and Jorge Ortega, photographer, as well as editors Roger Alonso and Norman Talavera has been arrested.

Between 20 and 26 January, Garcia and Cardonero were put in prison for the publication of a newsletter called PRISMA which, according to the police, "attacked the country's institutions and constituted authorities." The newsletter dealt with agricultural and industrial activities, and was published by the journalists to obtain a little extra money. Garcia and Cardonero began publishing PRISMA before 15 October, when the state of emergency was extended. For this reason, they did not think it was necessary to register it and subject it to press censorship by the state, which under the state of emergency is obligatory.

This is not a serious crime, but the relatives of the newsmen were allowed to see the arrested men only from a distance. They were in the State Security's "House 50." Ten days after their arrest, no one knows if they are still there or if they have been transferred to the EL Chipote prison, on top of Tiscapa Hill.

Meanwhile, at LA PRENSA, Jaime Chamorro -- the manager of the newspaper -- has reported in writing to all the employees that it will be difficult to help their colleagues in prison because all civil rights are suspended under the state of emergency.

NEWSPAPER CUTBACKS, MEDIA SITUATION REPORTED

PA092027 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1717 GMT 9 Feb 86

[Text] Managua, 9 Feb (DPA) -- Today Nicaragua was left with restricted circulation of its three newspapers because of a shortage of paper and other printing materials, which in economic terms has been the cause of the most acute crisis for Nicaraguan newspapers in the past 6 years.

A presidential directive established that the newspapers will be allowed a total of 36 pages weekly. This many pages were printed daily by the opposition newspaper LA PRENSA during the Somoza dictatorship.

BARRICADA, the Sandinist government's official voice, and EL NUEVO DIARIO, edited by journalists that form a cooperative, as well as LA PRENSA, are seriously affected by the back of foreign exchange to purchase materials.

In the past few months, the three newspapers have received donations of material from foreign organizations, but the donations have not filled their needs. The government had earlier reduced weekly printing to 60 pages and cut weekly funds, which was the beginning of the newspaper crisis.

The three newspapers publish approximately 220,000 copies daily. According to its editors, BARRICADA publishes the largest number, while LA PRENSA sells more than 60,000 newspapers within a short time. EL NUEVO DIARIO, started in 1980 after a personnel break up at LA PRENSA, publishes the least with approximately 50,000 copies daily, according to official reports.

According to the country's laws, the three newspapers are subject to censorship due to the press controls that have been implemented since March 1982, when the Sandinist government reported U.S. military plans to invade Nicaragua.

The editors of LA PRENSA have demanded that the Sandinist government allow them broad freedom of expression, which the media directorate has eliminated. Government sectors describe LA PRENSA as the "voice" of the anti-Sandinist sectors that want to topple the regime, and this has generated an ideological confrontation that has noticeably hurt relations between its editors and the government in the past few years.

The reduction in the volume of paper and material for the newspapers has seemed to gradually affect the workers. The media does not replace people who for any reason stop working, and it seems as if the new crisis could worsen.

Meanwhile, three radio stations, two state and one private -- La Voz de Nicaragua and Radio Sandino (state) and Radio Noticias -- are the only stations authorized to broadcast news programs.

On Radio Noticias, 5 hours of news programming are broadcast in five segments within the legal framework allowed by the state of emergency, which prohibits any publication of statements by the counterrevolutionaries financed by the United States, who intend to topple the Sandinist government.

Radio Corporacion, the most influencial radio station in Nicaragua between 1974 and 1982 because of its news programs, is inactive due to the restrictions. All of its programs were unauthorized with imposition of the state of emergency, and the government confiscated 33 percent of the shares of one of its owners, who left the country for political reasons.

Radio Catolica was closed indefinitely 40 days ago due to sanctions imposed by the media directorate for violating the state of of emergency, according to an executive resolution.

Television is under state control, suffering the effects of the U.S. commercial embargo that has limited its programming to "old" programs, or programs from Europe and Latin America. Television reflects the high rate of internal political disagreement because the opposition sectors have been left out, as the government considers them the U.S. Government's "sounding board."

BORGE ATTACKS OBANDO Y BRAVO'S U.S. VISIT

PA061719 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 5 Feb 86 pp 1, 8

[Interview with Commander Tomas Borge, Nicaraguan Interior Minister, by Silvio Mora; date, place not given]

[Text] Interior Minister Tomas Borge told journalist Silvio Mora that Cardinal Obando y Bravo's trip to the United States was orchestrated by the Reagan administration to strengthen the campaign for financing the Somozist mercenary forces.

The interview follows:

Question: Commander, what is your opinion of the recent statements by Cardinal Obando y Bravo in the United States?

Answer: We should feel proud that the Vatican named a cardinal for Nicaragua. Unfortunately, this pride of having a cardinal has been diminished by Miguel Obando y Bravo's attitude as a political leader who is identified with U.S. President Ronald Reagan's ideological and political principles.

In other words, Reagan has decided to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution, and for this he has developed a very complex, ambitious, and skillful plan. In this regard, he cited counterrevolutionary leaders Calero, Arturo Cruz, and others, as well as Eden Pastora. Then, there is a plan that even includes Brooklyn Rivera's clandestine entry into Nicaragua, and within this plan is Monsignor Miguel Obando y Bravo. In other words, Obando y Bravo's presence and his statement in the United States are part of the propaganda plan to persuade the U.S. Congress to aid the contras; there can be no doubt of this.

Therefore, Obando y Bravo's statements, his contacts at the OAS, at the United Nations, and with Yankee congressmen and the media will undoubtedly contribute to the U.S. congressmen and the media will undoubtedly contribute to the U.S. Congress' decision to allot $100 million in aid to the contras so they can murder Nicaraguans.

This is the sad and unfortunate role that Msgr Obando y Bravo has played for Nicaragua. Instead of being a source of pride, which would be wonderful, his designation as cardinal by the Vatican has been a source of deep concern for the Nicaraguan revolution because of his total agreement with the U.S. Administration's policies.

Question: Commander, does Cardinal Obando y Bravo's attitude neutralize relations between the revolutionary state and the Nicaraguan Catholic Church?

Answer: We obviously will continue making efforts to have normal relations with the ecclesiastical hierarchy. In fact, we have made progress in our relations with several bishops in Nicaragua. Keep in mind that within the Catholic Church's worldwide ecclesiastic organization each bishop owns his own diocese and answers to the Pope.

He Is Not the Boss

[Answer continues] The false image that has been created to make Msgr Obando y Bravo appear as the chief of the Nicaraguan Catholic Church is part of a deliberate LA PRENSA plan, but the truth is not so. Miguel Obando y Bravo is the bishop of a diocese in Nicaragua, as Monsignor Vega is the bishop of another diocese, and Monsignor Barni of yet another. It is the same with Sancti and the other Nicaraguan bishops who respond to the Vatican and not to Msgr Obando y Bravo.

Msgr Obando y Bravo is the bishop of a diocese, and we have good general relations with various bishops in Nicaragua, except with the bishop of Managua. Therefore, we cannot say that Obando y Bravo's statements have undermined Nicaraguan state relations with the total church, but only with the bishop of Managua.

Nevertheless, as he is a cardinal, an undoubtedly influential bishop, and president of the Episcopal Conference, we must make efforts to establish a proper, fair, and realistic relationship with the bishop of Managua as we have done with other bishops in the country. His statements make these relations difficult, but to a great extent these relations depend on political will, which we have, to establish normal relations with all sectors of the Nicaraguan Catholic Church in the future.

Question: Does this mean that Cardinal Obando y Bravo can enter Nicaragua after his statements in the United States?

He Can Enter

Answer: Yes. I do not believe it would be correct to prevent Obando y Bravo from returning to Nicaragua. He is a Nicaraguan and a man who expresses a political agenda, just as other Nicaraguans who have given up their patriotic obligations. Just as Obando y Bravo, there are others who identify with Reagan's policies and who have returned to Nicaragua without any problem.

Question: Commander, what will happen to Radio Catolica in the future?

Answer: No definite answers can be given, but Radio Catolica can never again be what it has been. It has been an instrument of defiance against revolutionary law, which is totally inadmissible. If, in any case, Radio Catolica ever reappears it will be within a new context that has not yet been discussed.

OPPOSITION PARTIES SEND PEACE PROPOSAL TO FSLN

PA101625 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1914 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] Madrid, 8 Feb (EFE) -- Mario Rappaccioli, president of the Nicaraguan Conservative Party, has published a six-point document which he says was presented to the Nicaraguan Government today to solve Nicaragua's crisis.

The full text of the document, titled "Proposal to the Nicaraguan Government for a Solution to the Crisis in Our Country," is presented here just as Rappaccioli presented it at the Seventh Congress of the Popular Alliance, the Spanish Conservative Party, which is currently underway in Madrid:

The political parties that have signed this document, inspired by the best and most constructive patriotic spirit to achieve Nicaragua's pacification and ensure its future development based upon the Nicaraguans' authentic wishes, declare their firm and public decision to make every effort to achieve these objectives.

Also supported are the Contadora Group's efforts recently reiterated in the Caraballeda message issued on 17 January 1986, especially Section II, Clause B.

For this purpose the government is urged to join the people in attaining the following goals within the shortest time possible:

1. An agreement to immediately suspend hostilities between the government forces and the irregular forces opposed to them as a preliminary step toward a definite peace agreement and the country's demilitarization.

2. Approval of an effective general amnesty law for political crimes and related common crimes that will result in an effective reconciliation of the Nicaraguan family.

3. Abolition of the state of emergency, and full reestablishment and implementation of the Nicaraguans' rights and guarantees.

4. Signing of an agreement between the country's political parties for the preparation and fulfillment of a new electoral process that will lead to general elections in which all of the political parties or groups that desire to participate may do so, once they have obtained political and legal recognition.

5. Effective fulfillment of international commitments in favor of Nicaragua's democratization.

6. The invitation to existing continental organizations and ad hoc groups that have demonstrated an interest in peace and justice in the Central American area, as well as to international political organizations, so they can express their concurrence with implementation of the points demanded.

Signed:

Independent Liberal Party: Virgilio Godoy, president

Social Christian Party: Francisco Taboada

Social Democratic Party: Luis Rivas Leiva, secretary general

Constitutionalist Liberal Party: Rodolfo Mejia Ubilla, adjunct secretary general.

Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua (nonruling party): Enrique Sotelo B., national political secretary

Nicaraguan Conservative Party: Mario Rappaccioli, national president.

Nunez Claims U.S. Destabilization

PA061553 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Last night Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez, president of the National Assembly, reported new Yankee destabilization maneuvers to suspend the drafting of the democratic constitution. Such maneuvers were transmitted by the State Department to officials of COSEP [Higher Council of Private Enterprise] and the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN] castaway conservatives, and failed oracles such as Mario Rappaccioli, Silviano Matamoros, and Emilio Alvarez Montalvan, who are letting themselves be used to promote a U.S. military intervention against Nicaragua.

Commander Nunez said these gentlemen stated they had the approval of the U.S. National Security Council to promote a plan whose main objective is to get the largest number of Nicaraguan political parties -- with or without legal status -- to sign a document whose essence reflects Reagan's policy to turn back the revolutionary process.

National Assembly President Carlos Nunez Tellez urged the country's revolutionary parties to join forces to neutralize and reject the new maneuvers by the Reagan Administration to hinder the constitutional work in the country. The FSLN National Directorate member also urged the political parties represented in the National Assembly to continue working on drafting the country's constitution, to join forces to create a solid front against the U.S. intervention, and to show Reagan that we are not willing to give up our revolutionary principles or to lend ourselves to Yankee maneuvers.

Carlos Nunez charged that members of COSEP, the CDN, and individuals who want a U.S. intervention to defeat the revolutionary process received instructions from the White House to promote destabilization actions in the process of drafting the country's constitution.

[Begin Nunez recording] At the (?end of the year), some officials and members of the CDN visited the United States and held meetings with the State Department to receive specific instructions on promoting destabilization policies in Nicaragua, essentially in obstructing our country's democratic work. Linked to overall U.S. policy and strategy in all fields, these actions seek specific objectives inside Nicaragua. [Words indistinct] a COSEP meeting attended by Silviano Matamoros, Mario Rappaccioli, and Emilio Alvarez Montalvan, who said (?they) have the approval of the U.S. National Security Council to promote a plan whose main objective is to obtain the support of the largest number of political parties, whether or not they are members of the National Assembly. [end recording]

Commander Nunez said these maneuvers are aimed at continuing to propose reconciliation with the mercenary bands and at advocating a document that calls for dissolution of the National Assembly and suspension of the drafting of the constitution.

[Begin Nunez recording] These three individuals were (?told to promote) a document that will be signed by the largest possible number of parties [words indistinct] reflects the U.S. Administration's positions and conditions. The document calls for the continuation of proposals for reconciliation with the former Somozist guardsmen on the basis of a dialogue, despite the fact that they continue to murder our people and that it is well known that the U.S. Administation (?is supporting them). Second, the document seeks to disregard the revolutionary legality established in Nicaragua and, above all, to promote dissolution of the National Assembly and suspension of the constitutional work while dialogue is held with the contras. [end recording]

PASTORA: FMLN FORCES HELPING SANDINISTS

PA092059 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1923 GMT 9 Feb 86

[By Mario Montes]

[Text] San Jose, 9 Feb (ACAN-EFE) -- Anti-Sandinist Commander Eden Pastora charged today that his forces are being attacked by Salvadoran guerrilla troops inside Nicaragua. Pastora is the top leader of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE), which mainly operates in southern Nicaragua.

Through a clandestine press communique, Pastora stated that his columns are resisting "a fierce offensive" from the Sandinist People's Army (EPS) that began on 6 January. "It was confirmed," the communique added, "that the offensive forces include an FMLN battalion" which consists of "special forces of the communist guerrillas of El Salvador."

The attacks reported by the guerrilla leader are occurring in central, southern, and eastern Nicaragua where ARDE was forced to abandon some of its positions in view of the large number of troops and resources the government has. Being more specific about his charge, Pastora notes that the Salvadorans attacked rebel positions in El Almendro, central Nicaragua. According to the ARDE report, the attacks by the Salvadoran reinforcement forces "have caused terror among the civilian population because of their foreign nature."

Commander Zero charged that the members of the FMLN battalion "do not respect the lives of women or children." In addition, they "burn houses and ranches belonging to peasants they suspect of not agreeing with the totalitarian Managua regime." The same communique stated that Salvadoran guerrillas are present on the side of the Sandinists "because the rural guerrilla warfare in El Salvador is almost at a standstill right now." According to Pastora, the Salvadoran guerrillas fight on the side of the Sandinists in response to a call recently made to the FMLN to transfer forces to Nicaragua. This shows that the Managua government does not want to fulfill its commitment to suspend aid to the Salvadoran insurgents.

This is the third time Pastora has reported foreign participation in the Nicaraguan war. In the past, he has reported that Cuban officers were directing the forces of the Managua government, and that there were 10,000 Libyan, Soviet, Palestinian, Cuban, and East German advisers in Nicaragua.

MININT DECREE ON PARTY MEETINGS REVISED

PA071056 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] The Interior Ministry's Public Relations Office has rectified a communique issued a few days ago by Sandinist Police Director Commander Doris Tijerino according to which the political parties had to request permission to hold indoor political activities. A new communique says it is not necessary to request permission to hold indoor meetings. The text of the Interior Ministry's new communique follows:

The Nicaraguan Interior Ministry [Minint], in clarifying one of its communiques released last week, which was neither explicit nor reflected the guidelines given by Interior Minister Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge, reports the following to our people:

1. All political parties can meet indoors without prior authorization anywhere in Nicaragua to discuss the draft constitution.

2. In the event there is a desire to hold the assemblies to discuss the above-mentioned draft, either out in the street or at a public plaza, it will be possible to do so by requesting authorization 48 hours in advance from the Sandinist police of the corresponding place.

Issued in the city of Managua on the fifth day of February 1986.

[Signed] Directorate of International and Public Relations, Interior Ministry

GENERAL AFFAIRS SECRETARIAT ISSUES APPOINTMENTS

PA061853 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 5 Feb 86 p 5

[Text] The FSLN General Affairs Secretariat informs the Sandinist militants and the Nicaraguan people of the following agreements made by the National Directorate:

1. Sub-commander Jose Gonzalez, a member of the Sandinist Assembly, has been designated coordinator of the Special Zone No 1 Regional Committee.

2. Samuel Santos, a member of the Sandinist Assembly, has been transferred from Regional Committee No 3 to be chief of the FSLN Finance Department.

3. Companero Jose David Zuniga, a member of the Sandinist Assembly, has been assigned to Regional Committee No 3.

4. Guerrilla Commander Alonso Porras, a member of the Sandinist Assembly, has been released from his responsibilities in Regional Committee No 2 and will handle revolutionary government affairs.

5. Companero Plutarco Cordero has been designated first vice chief at the FSLN Finance Department.

6. Luis F. Perez has been designated alternate member of Regional Committee No 2.

FSLN General Affairs Secretariat; 4 February 1986

SRV, POLISARIO FRONT GREET THIRD PCC CONGRESS

CPV Central Committee

BK050123 Hanoi VNA in English 1540 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Hanoi, VNA Feb 4 -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam has sent a congratulatory message to the 3rd congress of the Communist Party of Cuba which is due to open February 4.

The message said: Your congress is held at a time when the U.S. imperialists and the other international reactionary forces are conducting a crusade against the socialist countries and the national liberation and independence movement, carrying on the arms race on earth and in space, thus causing a strained situation in the world, posing a serious threat to peace and international security, and placing mankind before the danger of an extermination nuclear war.

The message went on: In the face of such a situation, Cuba has upheld the banner of peace, put forth an initiative regarding the question of foreign debts of the Latin American countries and demanded the establishment of a new world economic order. On the other hand, it has shown a high revolutionary determination and vigilance, continues to enhance its defence capacity and its preparations for a people's war ready to defeat all adventurous plans of the U.S. imperialists in all circumstances. The message wished the heroic Cuban people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba, still greater achievements in building and defending their socialist motherland.

Polisario Front Official

PA081804 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] (Masut Ali Beiba), member of the Executive Committee and responsible for foreign relations of the Polisario Front, has conveyed his greetings to the Third PCC Congress. He said that the solidarity of the Cuban revolution with its just causes gives it undeniable prestige at the international level. (Ali Beiba) thanked Cuba for its multilateral aid to the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic.

FRELIMO OFFICIAL ATTENDS THIRD PCC CONGRESS

MB050836 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Jorge Rebelo, member of the Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, has been in Havana, capital of Cuba, for the past few days, where he will take part in the Third PCC Congress. The Congress, which is due to begin today, will discuss the main documents of the party program and socioeconomic guidelines for Cuba for 1986-90.

FOREIGN DELEGATES ADDRESS THIRD PARTY CONGRESS

Hungary's Istvan Sarlos

LD061250 Budapest MTI in English 1031 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Havana, February 5 (MTI) -- The Republic of Cuba today is a worthily recognized member of the community of socialist countries, it undertakes an active role in intensifying cooperation among the socialist countries and plays a determining role in the movement of non-aligned countries while it struggles actively for peace and the consolidation of international security, stated Istvan Sarlos, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party addressing the Third PCC Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba in Havana.

As he stressed, the Hungarian delegation heard the report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba on the experience and achievements of the period of time since the second congress presented by Fidel Castro. Proof of the correctness of the resolution of the second congress was that despite the continued difficult external circumstances, significant results were attained under the guidance of the Central Committee. The guarantee of attainment of objectives and execution of tasks will continue to be the consistent policy of the party, the industriousness and patriotism of the Cuban people, and the continuous intensification of the cooperation and friendship evolved with the socialist countries.

Istvan Sarlos reminded his audience that the building of socialism is inseparable from trends in what continues to be a tense international situation. The USSR, the countries grouped in the Warsaw Treaty organization and other socialist lands, in keeping with their position of principle, are striving enduringly to influence international relations in a positive direction. They have taken numerous initiatives which have had major repercussions, and the dynamicness of their foreign policy has grown in all important areas. A new and highly important development of the recent past is that the Soviet-American summit conference has taken place. As a result of all these factors there has been somewhat of an improvement in the international atmosphere.

However, the extremist circles of imperialism continue to want to force the world into an arms race that will have dire consequences, so that they might gain an upper hand in upsetting the balance of forces and expand their economic and political influence. They are trying to intervene in the internal affairs of the socialist countries and other lands with progressive social systems. They provoke conflicts in the various regions of the world. We are of the opinion that the sense of responsibility for mankind, and the need to prevent tension from growing requires the cooperation and joint stand of all peace-loving forces. This is reflected in the proposals made in the January 15th statement by Mikhail Gorbachev. We declare that the new initiative of the Soviet Union provides a firm foundation and chance to continue negotiations and to conclude them in a manner of merit, he said.

Speaking on Hungarian-Cuban relations he concluded with satisfaction that these relations are advancing in the spirit of comradely agreement and cooperation.

The foundation for our cooperation and friendship is the community of our ideals and objectives. Shoulder to shoulder we are progressing along the road to building socialism, we are fighting together against imperialism for peace and social progress. The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party continues to work in the interests of further reinforcing the relationship between our parties and countries, and the friendship of our peoples in the spirit of mutual respect and recognition, on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, said Istvan Sarlos, who expressed the conviction that the Third Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba would be doing successful work which would assist the advance of the Cuban people and the flowing [as received] of the Republic of Cuba.

SRV's Nguyen Van Linh

BK070831 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 6 Feb 86

["Text" of CPV Central Committee Political Bureau member Nguyen Van Linh's speech delivered on 5 February at the Third PCC Congress -- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Comrade Fidel Castro, respected Presidium members, respected representatives of all the fraternal parties and revolutionary movements, and respected delegates: First of all, let me have the honor of representing the Communist Party and people of Vietnam in expressing my warm greetings and heartfelt sentiments of friendship to and solidarity with all the delegates and, through you, to all the fraternal Cuban communists and people.

We have attentively listened to Comrade Fidel Castro's important political report and are very happy about the all-round vigorous and steady progress of the Cuban revolution.

Since the Second PCC Congress, despite many ordeals and difficulties, the PCC and people, headed by beloved and respected Comrade Fidel Castro, have upheld their revolutionary heroism and labor creativity in the struggle to score many significant achievements.

While the economy of the Latin American countries has reverted to the level of the 1970's and is becoming increasingly weak because of foreign debts, socialist Cuba has been able to maintain a steady step of development. As the material and technical bases of socialism have been reinforced, Cuba's national defense potential has become all the more invincible. The Cuban people's living standard has definitely been enhanced. Cuba has continually implemented its international obligations to the revolutionary and liberation cause of nations and has made great contributions to gathering forces for the common struggle of the people of the world for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress. The role and position of Cuba has been increasingly enhanced in Latin America, the Nonaligned Movement, and the world.

After 27 years of existence and development next door to the imperialist ringleader, today the Cuban revolution has asserted itself more strongly than ever as an inviolable fortress of socialism in the Western Hemisphere and as an excellent example of the national liberation revolution and independence movement in Latin America and the rest of the world.

The Cuban revolutionary victories stem from the Cuban people's revolutionary heroism, from the correct lines and the organizational ability and performance of the glorious PCC -- which has now become one of the most steadfast and experienced units of the world communist and workers movement -- and from the outstanding, creative, and revolutionary offensive leadership of its supreme leader -- the respected and beloved Comrade Fidel Castro. These are also the victories of socialism and international solidarity with the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole and with all the revolutionary forces of peace, democracy, and progress in the world.

The Vietnamese communists and people warmly greet these and consider these victories as their own. On this occasion, we would like to assert the Vietnamese party, government, and people's resolute support for and unswerving militant solidarity with the Cuban Party and Government's domestic and foreign policies. We resolutely demand the U.S. imperialists discontinue their policy of blockade and intervention against Cuba and return to Cuba the sacred territory of Guantanamo, illegally occupied by the United States.

Dear comrades: At present, the primary and pressing task of mankind is to struggle and defeat the belligerence and aggressiveness of the imperialist and reactionary forces headed by the U.S. imperialists, who are seriously threatening world peace and the independence and sovereignty of nations; to struggle against the arms race on earth and in space as well; and to repel and eliminate the danger of a nuclear war.

We fully support the Leninist policy of peace and the principled foreign policy of the Soviet Union and warmly welcome the convincing initiatives of General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev during the recent U.S.-Soviet summit in Geneva and Comrade Gorbachev's important statement on 15 January 1986 concerning the program for totally banning nuclear weapons on earth before the end of this century as well as the Soviet proposal for extending the suspension of nuclear tests.

In the face of the vigorous development of the three revolutionary currents, imperialism and international reaction have mounted rabid counterattacks, but they have failed to reach their objective of crushing the revolution. On the contrary, this has only aroused the consciousness of all nations and increased their indignation. The indomitable struggle for national defense of the Nicaraguan people and the struggle of the peoples in South Africa, El Salvador, Chile, and lately, Haiti, provide ample evidence.

We resolutely support the heroic Nicaraguan people's revolutionary cause; fully support the Salvadoran people's just struggle for national liberation; give constant and resolute sympathy and support for the indomitable struggles of the Chilean, Paraguayan, and Haitian peoples against the fascist dictatorial regimes, of the Puerto Rican people against the U.S. imperialists' colonialist domination, and of the Panamanian people for their total sovereignty over the canal zone.

We fully support the South African people's just struggle against apartheid and imperialist forces and the struggle of the Afro-Asian-Latin American peoples and of the Nonaligned Movement for independence, freedom, national sovereignty, and progress.

As Comrade Fidel Castro has from his profound analysis correctly concluded, the elimination of the developing countries' foreign debts in close connection with disarmament and the establishment of a new international economic order should be the legitimate demand of those countries to the developed capitalist countries.

We welcome the selection of Zimbabwe by the Nonaligned Movement as a location for its eighth conference.

The U.S. imperialists and the warlike, militarist, and expansionist forces are scheming to turn the Asian-Pacific region into a theater of political confrontation. Vietnam resolutely joins the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the national independent countries, and the regional forces of peace and progress in the common effort to defeat that scheme and dangerous move.

In Southeast Asia, the correct line in keeping with the interests and survival of nations is to end confrontation and enter into dialogue to settle all issues in relations among countries in a constructive spirit; on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty, and legitimate interests of each country; and without outside interference.

The Vietnamese people resolutely side with the Lao and Cambodian peoples in the persistent endeavour for a Southeast Asia in peace, stability, cooperation, and friendship.

In such a spirit, Vietnam has several times proposed the resumption of talks with China to settle peacefully all the outstanding problems between the two countries.

However, as yet, China has ignored our goodwill and has not relinquished its hostile policy against Vietnam and other Indochinese countries.

The Vietnamese people are determined to defend their independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity while always treasuring their traditional friendship with the Chinese people and desire prompt restoration of normal relations between the two countries.

Dear comrades: We are much encouraged by and proud of the fact that in the last quarter century, relations between the two parties, governments, and peoples of Cuba and Vietnam have been constantly consolidated and developed on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. In the former anti-U.S. resistance struggle for national salvation as well as in the current socialist construction and national defense, the Vietnamese people have always received the militant solidarity and wholehearted support of the fraternal Cuban party, government, and people in the spirit of Comrade Fidel Castro's statement: Cuba is ready to offer its blood to Vietnam. We would like to take this opportunity to express once again our profound gratitude for such valuable and lofty feelings of solidarity.

We heartily wish the Third PCC Congress glorious success and hope the fraternal Cuban people score many successes in the implementation of this historic congress' resolutions. Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism! Long live the militant solidarity, friendship, fraternity, and all-round cooperation between the parties and peoples of Vietnam and Cuba! I thank you, comrades.

DPRK's Pak Song-chol

SK070437 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and vice president, and head of the WPK delegation, delivered a congratulatory speech at the Third PCC Congress on 5 February.

After expressing his wholehearted congratulations on the Third PCC Congress, he noted that the Third PCC Congress, which will present a new milestone before the Cuban people, is being held amid great expectations of the Cuban people and amid attention at home and abroad. Saying that he wished the congress great success in its work, he continued: Despite the endless U.S. interference and blackmailing maneuvers, the PCC has fully demonstrated the true superiority and vitality of socialism in the Western Hemisphere by accelerating the nation's defense construction through organizing and mobilizing the Cuban people and by achieving brilliant development in all fields of socialist construction without the slightest hitch or hesitation.

Through its glorious struggle, the PCC has accumulated rich experience, has been tested organizationally and ideologically, and has grown and strengthened itself to become a powerful vanguard organization, with the broad working masses rallied around it.

Today, the existence and the role of revolutionary Cuba which is under your party in Latin America is vigorously encouraging the struggle of the people in this region against the U.S. imperialists' aggression and interfering maneuvers and for peace and security. He noted that the Cuban people's struggle to smash the unfair international economic order in Latin America and to justly settle the issue of foreign debts, the product of the imperialists' policy of plunder, is now winning great sympathy from the peoples of various countries.

He continued: Our party and people genuinely rejoice over the fact that the PCC and the heroic Cuban people under its leadership have defended the socialist cause and achieved great success in the revolution and construction in the indomitable spirit and vigor with which they have blazed the road to socialism for the first time in Latin America by bravely overcoming all sorts of tribulations and ordeals.

The WPK and the Korean people sincerely wish the PCC, led by Comrade Fidel Castro and the fraternal Cuban people who are rallied firmly around it, great successes and advancement in their future struggle to thoroughly implement the decisions made at the Third PCC Congress. He said that the WPK and the Korean people, upholding the program for imbuing society with the Chuche idea presented at the sixth party congress by the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song, are making every effort possible to realize an independent and peaceful reunification of the country, while hastening the complete victory of socialism by vigorously carrying out the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- under the wise leadership of our party center.

Noting that the Korean peninsula is one of the places where the danger of war is most imminent, he said that the U.S. imperialists, while introducing a great number of nuclear weapons into South Korea, are further strengthening their maneuvers of aggression and provocation against the DPRK with each passing day. He then denounced the U.S. imperialists and the persons in authority in South Korea for scheming to conduct a large-scale "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise. Saying that because of the daily unmasking maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the puppet South Korean clique to provoke a war, a very dangerous situation capable of triggering a new war at any time has been created on the Korean peninsula. He said that if a war breaks out in Korea, it will cast the pall of a formidable catastrophe of nuclear war over not only the Korean people, but also on the peoples of Asia and the world. He stressed: Therefore, preventing the danger of a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula is not only a question related to the fate of the Korean people, but is also an important question related to world peace and security.

He said the WPK and the DPRK Government are engaged in a vigorous struggle to force U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea along with their nuclear weapons and to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone in order to eliminate the danger of war, to achieve lasting peace on the Korean peninsula, and to realize an independent and peaceful reunification of the country and, after putting forth various reasonable proposals, including the proposal for tripartite talks and the proposal for parliamentary talks. He said we are making every sincere effort possible to realize them. He stressed that although there are some obstacles before us, the Korean people will achieve an independent and peaceful reunification of the country without fail with the united strength of the entire people under the banner of peace and reunification.

After expressing deep thanks to the PCC and the fraternal Cuban people for always extending positive solidarity to the just cause of our party and people for an independent and peaceful reunification of the country, he continued: Although they are geographically far away from each other, the parties and peoples of our two countries are class brothers who are always struggling together in their common struggle for the victory of the socialist cause while offering each other mutual support and cooperation. The WPK and the Korean people value the militant friendship and unity with the PCC and the Cuban people established, consolidated, and developed in the course of anti-imperialist struggle and will as ever make very effort possible to develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the parties and peoples of the two countries.

Concluding his speech, he said: Our party and people will advance, struggling to defend peace against war and to build an independent new world in strong unity with the socialist countries, including Cuba, the nonaligned countries, and all of the world's peace-loving people, under the banner of anti-imperialist independence.

PRK's Nguon Nhel

BK080754 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0541 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, SPK, February 7 -- Nguon Nhel, candidate Politburo member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea [PRPK], gave a speech at the Third Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] opened in Havana Tuesday, according to our corespondent.

Nguon Nhel said: "We have followed with great attention the political report of the Central Committee of the PCC delivered at this current congress by First Secretary Fidel Castro Ruz and we greatly rejoiced at the wonderful victories recorded by the fraternal Cuban people in the struggle for national defence and construction. Last year, Cuba suffered a prolonged drought, the heavy damage caused by hurricane "Kate" and a decrease in sugar price in the international market. But, under the correct leadership of the PCC with Fidel Castro Ruz at the head, the Cuban people managed to overcome these terrible difficulties, overcoming the aftermath of great natural calamities and the effect of the economic crisis in the capitalist world". Nguo Nhel continued by saying that Cuba had foiled all threats and provocations from the U.S. imperialists and their associates who were trying to contain the revolutionary movement in the region. The victories of the Cuban people have incessantly enhanced the prestige of the Republic of Cuba and greatly encouraged the other peoples in Latin America in the struggle for national independence, democracy and social progress, Nguon Nhel said.

Speaking of the national rebirth in Kampuchea under the correct leadership of the PRPK, Nguon Nhel said that the resounding victories in the 1984-85 dry deason confirmed the irreversible advance of the Kampuchean revolution.

"Our great success in all domains are vivid proof of the correctness of the defence and construction policy of the People's Republic of Kampuchea," Nguon Nhel said.

He pointed out that the success of the Kampuchean revolution derived from the strength of the special militant alliance of the three Indochinese peoples, from the considerable and effective assistance and cooperation of the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community, and from the support and assistance of friendly countries in the world.

Nguon Nhel said the peoples of the three Indochinese countries saw clearly the obstinacy and perfidy of the enemy in his unending scheming against Kampuchea and other countries in Indochina, and that this obstinacy and perfidy was at the bottom of the strategic Beijing-Washington-Tokyo collusion in Asia and the Pacific and was the main cause of the constant tension in this region. The Kampuchean people are consistently and patiently striving, together with the fraternal Vietnamese and Lao peoples, for a Southeast Asia of peace, stability and cooperation, and the well-meaning proposals made by the three Indochinese countries must have a positive response from the parties concerned, Nguon Nhel stressed.

The Kampuchean delegate voiced full support for the new, important initiatives advanced by CPSU General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev concerning the total banning of offensive cosmic arms production, the halt of all nuclear tests and the prevention of militarization in outer space.

He declared firm support for the struggle of the peoples in Asia, Africa, Latin America for national independence and sovereignty and for a new world economic order. "We shall foil all acts of provocation perpetrated by the imperialists against Cuba and shall stop their intervention in Nicaragua, El Salvador, Angola, Namibia, Libya, Afghanistan and elsewhere," Nguon Nhel said.

He concluded by saying that the Cuban people, under the leadership of the PCC, will be equal to the tasks set by the present congress.

Algeria's Abdelghani

LD070019 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Brother Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, member of the Political Bureau and minister of state for the presidency stressed anew the attention Algeria gives to the consolidation of the solidarity among the Nonaligned Movement in order to confront the international economic crisis.

In his address to the Third PCC Congress, Brother Abdelghani said that the establishment of a new international economic system is vitally important, and that together with the liberation of the persecuted peoples and the ending of the nuclear threat they constitute the determining factors in consolidating international security and cooperation.

In his address, the minister of state for the presidency pointed out the existing good relations between the Algerian and Cuban peoples and between the FLN and the PCC, stressing that Algeria will always work towards the consolidation of these relations.

Tanzania's Mwire

EA071531 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] Havana -- The Chama Cha Mapinduze [CCM] has commended the Communist Party and the people of Cuba for making sacrifices toward the liberation of the African Continent. Conveying the CCM's message at the Third PCC Congress, the head of ideology, political education and training of the National Executive Committee Secretariat, Ndugu Kingunge Ngombale Mwire, said the CCM has been overwhelmingly encouraged by the Cuban people's sincere involvement in the liberation struggle in the African Continent and the whole world.

Ndugu Ngombale Mwire assured the Cuban people that the CCM and all Tanzanians would continue to provide moral and material support to the people of South Africa and Namibia until the Boers and their puppets are completely wiped out in those countries. The head of the party secretarial [position as heard] said Tanzania would continue to support the Angolan revolution and other Frontline states against the savage aggression by the oppressive regime of South Africa.

Conveying a special message from party chairman Mwalimu Nyerere to the congress, Ndugu Ngombale Mwire hailed the 1959 Cuban revolution which made Cuba the first country in South America to become truly independent. He said this revolution was an inspiration to other nations seeking their independence.

Ndugu Ngombale Mwire praised the great progress made in Cuba since the revolution in the fields of industry, agriculture, education, health and culture. He added that these successes were an example to be emulated by the world's developing countries.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA MEETS WITH FOREIGN DELEGATES

USSR's Ligachev

PA071243 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Daniel Ortega, Nicaraguan president and commander of the revolution is in Havana, where he is attending the Third PCC Congress. President Ortega is fulfilling a heavy schedule at that event.

Yesterday, President Ortega met with Yegor Ligachev, member of the CPSU Politburo and secretary of its Central Committee. Later he met with Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber. Subsequently, he met with Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

This morning President Ortega addressed the participants at the congress to deliver the message of the FSLN National Directorate. In his speech, the Nicaraguan president said, while commenting on the Cuban Government's and people's solidarity with Nicaragua, that the friendship between the two countries is inalterable and cannot be negotiated.

GDR's Sindermann

LD051011 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0812 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Havana, 5 Feb (ADN) -- A cordial meeting took place last night in Havana between Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the GDR People's Chamber, and Daniel Ortega, the president of the Republic of Nicaragua, co-ordinator of the FSLN national leadership. The exchange of views between the SED and FSLN delegations, taking part in the Third PCC Congress, focused on questions of bilateral cooperation between both parties as well as on international questions.

Daniel Ortega spoke about the great efforts being made by the Nicaraguan people under FSLN leadership to defend their revolutionary gains and contribute to a political solution of the conflict in the Central American region. He expressed his gratitude for the numerous proofs of solidarity from the GDR.

Horst Sindermann reaffirmed that the socialist German state would continue to stand firmly at the side of Nicaragua and all fighting peoples in Latin America in accordance with its foreign policy principles.

Romania's Iosif Banc

AU071948 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1828 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] Havana, AGERPRES 7/2/1986 -- The general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceaucescu, was conveyed a warm salute and the best wishes of good health, happiness and success in his highly-responsible activity at head of the party and state, and the friendly Romanian people wishes of progress and prosperity, on behalf of Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Executive Commission of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), president of the Republic of Nicaragua.

On behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu, Daniel Ortega Saavedra was conveyed a message of cordial greetings, as well as wishes of good health and success, of free development and independence for the friendly Nicaraguan people.

The exchange of messages took place during a meeting in Havana between Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, head of a delegation of the Romanian Communist Party to the proceedings of the Third Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, and Daniel Ortega Saavedra.

During the interview, reference was made to the Bucharest talks between Nicolae Ceaucescu and Daniel Ortega Saavedra, occasioned by the visit the President of the Republic of Nicaragua paid to Romania in 1985, which went down as a significant moment in the development of the relations of friendship and solidarity between the RCP and the FSLN, between the two countries and peoples.

Opinions were also exchanged on the current international situation.

SRV's Nguyen Van Linh

OW071549 Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] Hanoi, VNA Feb 7 -- Commander of Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and coordinator of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, received in Havana on Feb. 5 Nguyen Van Linh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and head of the Vietnamese Party delegation to the current Third Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba.

During the reception, host and guest informed each other of the situation in their respective countries as well as in the regions concerned.

Nguyen Van Linh conveyed the Vietnamese party and state leaders' best regard to President Daniel Ortega and reaffirmed the Vietnamese people's full support for and solidarity with Nicaragua's revolution.

For his part, Daniel Ortega expressed the Nicaraguan people's militant solidarity and fraternal friendship with the Vietnamese people in national construction and defence as well as with the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea in foiling all hostile moves of the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces.

Iraqi Ba'th Party Official

JN081316 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] Havana -- Comrade Shibila al-'Aysami, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, has met with Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega in Havana. During the meeting, they discussed promoting cooperation between the Ba'th Party and the Sandinist National Liberation Front and between Iraq and Nicaragua.

It is noteworthy that Comrade Shibli al-'Aysami is currently in Cuba to attend the Third Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, leading a delegation which comprises Comrade Na'im Haddad, National Command member, and Comrade Sa'd Qasim Hammudi, director of the Foreign Relations Bureau of the National Command.

GDR'S HORST SINDERMANN MEETS WITH CASTRO, OTHERS

Castro Meeting

LD081802 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1651 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] Havana, 8 Feb (ADN) -- Fidel Castro, Cuban Communist Party Central Committee first secretary and president of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, has received Horst Sindermann, leader of the SED delegation to the Third PCC Congress, SED Central Committee Politburo member and GDR People's Chamber president, in Havana.

The SED delegation head congratulated the Cuban Communists on the superb successes of socialist construction, whose impressive balance-sheet was drawn up at the party congress. The sober and optimistic discussion of the great tasks in the next 5-year plan and up to the year 2000 reflects the Cuban Communists' reliance on their own people's creative power and the socialist community's proven cooperation.

Fidel Castro expressed his thanks for the two parties and countries' ever closer fraternal cooperation based upon equal rights and mutual advantage. In the exchange of opinions, tribute was paid to the great benefit resulting from the training of thousands of Cuban youngsters for skilled work in the GDR; they proved themselves outstandingly within the Cuban economy following their return to Cuba.

Textile Workers Rally

LD081949 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1818 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] Havana, 8 Feb (ADN) -- A rally of firm friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the GDR and Cuba this (Saturday) evening united the SED delegation to the Third PCC Congress with workers at the new textile combine in the suburbs of Havana. Horst Sindermann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and People's Chamber President, in an address to the textile workers conveyed fraternal greetings from the SED and Erich Honecker, and from all Communists and workers of the GDR. He congratulated the workforce on their new production center which was built and equipped in cooperation with the GDR. Workers, technicians, and engineers trained in the GDR are employed here.

At the rally, Flavio Bravo, Cuban Communist Party Central Committee member and National Assembly President expressed his thanks to the GDR for its help and solidarity.

Salvadoran Representatives

LD081921 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1709 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] Havana, 8 Feb (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the People's Chamber of the GDR, the (Saturday) evening in Havana met representatives of the people of El Salvador. Jorge Shafik Handal, secretary general of the Communist Party of El Salvador, and Ferman Cienfuegos, leader of the national resistance forces, conveyed on behalf of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and of the Revolutionary Democratic Front sincere thanks for the GDR people's attitude of solidarity. They expounded on the resolution of the popular organizations to continue their just struggle for a democratic solution, against the interventionist plans of imperialism and its local accomplices. The popular organizations were consistently in favor of political dialogue.

Sindermann thanked the representatives of the Salvadorean popular organizations for their high regard for the foreign political effort of the GDR, which would also in the future stand firmly by the side of the peoples who represented their right to national and social self-determination.

In a further conversation, Horst Sindermann expressed to Rene Theodore, secretary-general of the United Party of Haitian Communists, the solidarity of GDR people with the decades-long, self-sacrificing struggle of the people of Haiti for a democratic alternative.

FIDEL CASTRO RECEIVES ROMANIA'S IOSIF BANC

AU081658 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1548 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] Havana, AGERPRES 8/2/1986 -- Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, received Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, who represented the RCP to the Third Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba.

Warm congratulations were conveyed to the Cuban leader on behalf of the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, Nicolae Ceausescu, on his having been re-elected first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba as well as wishes of good health and happiness, and friendly Cuban people was conveyed success in economic and social development, just as wishes of progress and prosperity. [sentence as received]

Keenly thanking for the wishes, Fidel Castro Ruz requested that cordial friendly greetings and best wishes of good health and personal happiness, of success in his activity as head of the party and state be conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu, while the friendly Romanian people wishes of further accomplishments in the economic and social development of the country. Fidel Castro Ruz considered the RCP delegation's participation in the Third Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba as an expression of the fine ties between the two parties.

During the interview, reference was made to the links of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples as well as to the decisive importance summit understandings have for the development and diversification of Romanian-Cuban relations.

The interview passed in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship.

SRV PARTY DELEGATION MEETS ENVOYS IN HAVANA

BK091713 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 9 Feb 86

[Text] Hanoi, VNA Feb. 9 -- The Vietnamese party delegation led by Nguyen Van Linh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, to the recent third congress of the Party of Cuba has met with several delegations of parties and revolutionary organizations in the Cuban capital.

In a meeting on Feb. 6 with Jorge Safik Handal, general secretary of the Communist Party of El Salvador, and Fermin Cienfuegos, member of the leading committee of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, Nguyen Van Linh expressed the Vietnamese party, government and people's solidarity with and full support for the Salvadoran people's national liberation and wished them still greater successes.

On Feb. 8, the Vietnamese delegation met with Antonio dos Santos, Political Bureau member of the M.P.L.A. Central Committee and head of the Angolan delegation. The two sides condemned the South African authorities' hostile policy and acts of aggression against Angola and the frontline countries in southern Africa. They also condemned the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionary forces for continuing sabotage against the three Indochinese countries and obstructing the efforts to turn Southeast Asia into a region of peace and stability. Nguyen Van Linh reaffirmed the Vietnamese people's unswerving support for the Angolan people's national construction and defence as well as the correct stance of the Angolan Government to safeguard sovereignty, territorial integrity and national independence.

Nguyen Van Linh, and his party also called on the Cuban committee for solidarity with Vietnam and were cordially received by Rene Rodriguez, president of the committee. On Feb. 8, the Vietnamese delegation received Melba Hernandez, director of the Research Centre for Asia and the Pacific of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee. The same day, the delegation attended a party to observe the Vietnamese lunar new year festival jointly honored by the Cuban committee for solidarity with Vietnam and the Vietnamese Embassy in Cuba.

FOREIGN DELEGATES COMMENT ON NATIONAL ISSUES

Ortega Stresses Desire for Peace

FL062022 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1937 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] More than 200 foreign and Cuban correspondents have participated in a press conference granted by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega. Prior to answering questions posed to him, the Sandinist leader referred to his country's situation in general.

[Begin recording] In recent days Nicaraguans have been confronting -- I should say not only Nicaraguans because it includes all of Latin America -- what has become a renewed political attack by the U.S. Government in an effort to keep the aggression in Central America alive, to maintain instability in Central America. In such a way the U.S. President has rejected the peace proposal, the peace initiative of Latin America, and the willingness to accept the peace that Nicaragua has always wanted and continues to want.

At the beginning of this year, during January, we learned of the Caraballeda declaration, in which Latin America has proposed nine points of simultaneous actions. It has proposed a U.S.-Nicaraguan dialogue to make progress based on a peaceful, effective process in the Central American region. The U.S. Government's response has been one of rejection of that Latin American position. [end recording]

In his press conference Commander Ortega reiterated the friendship uniting his country with Cuba and said the Nicaraguan people are ready for any eventuality, from economic war to bacteriological or military war.

Angola's Pinto on Socialism

FL062302 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2221 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Interview with Paulino Pinto Joao, chief of the Information and Propaganda Department of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola-Labor Party, MPLA-PT, by Orlando Contreras, at the Palace of Conventions in Havana -- live]

[Text] [Contreras] We greet you on behalf of Radio Rebelde.

[Pinto] Good afternoon, Comrade.

[Contreras] I would like to ask your view about the 3 days of activities of our party congress.

[Pinto] We highly value the way in which the Third PCC Congress is being carried out. The congress started on 4 February, and we have felt the great revolutionary warmth of all the PCC members while discussing, first of all, the report presented by Commander Fidel Castro. We felt it again today when discussing the resolutions by the Cuban communist plenum. We think that this congress, the Third PCC Congress, is highly significant, not only for the Cuban revolution but for also all the revolutionary forces in the world.

[Contreras] Thank you, Comrade Pinto Joao. I would like to ask you another question. The date 4 February is very important for us because it is the day we began the congress, however, 4 February was a highly important day 25 years ago.

[Pinto] Yes, on 4 February a group of patriots organized the vanguard of the struggle for our national liberation and picked up their weapons to start the struggle that led to the ousting of Portuguese colonialism and the proclamation of Angola's national independence. This marked the start of a revolutionary process that continues today, aimed at creating the conditions for the construction of socialism in our country.

[Contreras] Thank you, Comrade Pinto Joao, chief of the MPLA-PT Information and Propaganda Department. We now return to our main studio.

Haiti's Theodore on Junta

PA080112 Havana International Service in Spanish 2347 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] The Duvalier regime has just fallen with the flight to France of its last representative, Jean-Claude Duvalier. This is precisely the topic of the telephone interview with Rene Theodore, secretary general of the United Party of Haitian Communists, by our reporter, Nercido Heredia. Theodore is in Cuba attending the Third PCC Congress.

[Begin recording] [Heredia] Rene Theodore, what is your impression of the political situation in your country following the flight of Haitian dictator Jean-Claude Duvalier aboard a U.S. military airplane?

[Theodore] Nothing will be resolved with the new junta that replaces Duvalier because it is a Duvalierist junta artificially created by the North Americans. Social progress and freedom can only be effectively achieved through a democratic government. Nothing is definitely resolved with Duvalier's departure. This is only an important moment of the Haitian people's struggle.

[Heredia] Do you think the Haitian people will continue to struggle until a democratic government is installed?

[Theodore] We believe the Haitian people will have to continue to struggle for real and authentic democratization in Haiti. This involves the formation of a government that will stem from the people's committees throughout the country, which are the institutions that have truly been created by the popular movement today. We also believe that this popular mass that has been massacred and beaten by these same elements who now form part of the junta cannot but repudiate this new government comprised of Duvalierists. In addition, it is time to demand the immediate release of all political prisoners, the unrestricted return of all political exiles, and all the rights for which the people have struggled for 29 years. [end recording]

BALAGUER EXPRESSES APPROVAL OF MAIN REPORT

FL102240 Havana Tele-Reblede Network in Spanish 1420 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Speech by Jose Ramon Balaguer, secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, PCC, to the 6 February session of the Third PCC Congress at the Palace of Conventions in Havana -- recorded; monitored in progress]

[Text] ...analyzed the Central Committee report presented by its first secretary, Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz. The congress believes that the main report objectively reflects, through a brilliant and accurate analysis, the work carried out to fulfill the sidelines for the 1981-85 5-year period, which were approved during the party's second congress. It also underscores our people's achievements in the country's economic and social development; the population's standard of living; the tasks for the defense of the homeland, the strengthening of our revolutionary awareness; the work carried out by political, social, and mass organizations; our party's leading role; and Cuba's political role at the international level.

The report fully outlines the problems we have had to deal with during this period, many of them of an objective nature, such as the worsening of U.S. imperialism's hostility and stepped up blockade, weather problems, and deficiencies in every sector, for which we are responsible and which must be solved. Fidel's example has shown us how to act, the spirit of self-criticism we must work with, and how we must counter these problems, deficiencies, and faults. In other words, he shows us what a Communist's conduct must be.

The report highly values all the support and solidarity received from the socialist community, particularly the aid offered in every sense by the Soviet Union. The congress agrees on the fact that the report makes a just analysis by recognizing the formidable effort that has been exerted for the organization and development of production and services, increased productivity; increased exports and replacement of imports; improved quality control and fuel savings; scientific and technical development; increased commitments; and the perfection of socialist emulation. It also points out how much is yet to be done.

The report states clearly the main goals our party, state, and working people will struggle to achieve in the near future. The report analyzes the attention given to problems concerning our ideological struggle, communist education, general education, culture, public health, and the work to prepare our youths; correctly outlines in which direction the party must orient its work in the future; faithfully sums up the great effort exerted and results obtained in defense tasks and the country's preparation of all for the people's war if an imperialist aggression makes it necessary. The congress firmly supports the foreign policy carried out by our party and state and believes it is firmly based on their principles. Likewise, the current international situation and dangers that threaten world peace are thoroughly analyzed. The main goals of the economic and social plans for the next 5 years are clearly and precisely outlined, underscoring that they are an essential part of the development strategy to the year 2000.

The main report to the third congress is a historical political document, and its contents represents the best base for the party's draft program. The report synthesizes -- in Comrade Fidel's clear, convincing, and often stirring style -- the fruitful prospects for our homeland, based on solid and objective bases, and the Cuban people's awareness of its importance.

The Third PCC Congress fully approves the main report presented for its analysis and believes that those who are members or wish to be members of the party should analyze it in-depth, and it should become an essential part of communists' preparation process, so that they are better prepared to analyze and discuss the draft program during 1986. The third congress urges the party, the union of young Communists, mass and social organizations, state and government organizations, and all the people to renew their efforts to successfully counter the multiple and complex tasks that must be carried out for building socialist society in our homeland, with the Granma pointed toward our future and under the invincible guidance of Fidel! [applause]

FOREIGN DELEGATES DEPART AFTER PCC CONGRESS

CPSU, Nicaraguan Delegates

FL081650 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1632 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC central committee has accompanied Yegor Ligachev, CPSU Politburo member, to the Jose Marti International Airport.

Ligachev heads the CPSU delegation invited to the Third PCC Congress.

Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega has returned to Managua after the conclusion of the great event. He was accompanied to the airport by Politburo member Juan Almeida.

On that last flight, guests from 23 countries departed, including Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic, Panama, Argentina, Brazil, Curacao, St Vincent, St Lucia, Trinidad-Tobago, El Salvador, Grenada, Italy, Uruguay, and Haiti. Those personalities that participated in the third party congress will attend the continental solidarity with Nicaragua meeting to be held in Managua on 11-12 February.

Angolan, Polish Delegates

FL101458 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Several delegations invited to the third party congress have continued to return to their respective countries after participating in the historic event. At Jose Marti International Airport, Army General Raul Castro, party second secretary, saw off Antonio Dos Santos Franca, Popular Liberation of Angola-Party Labor Politburo member and Angola's vice minister of defense. Raul also saw off Marian Wozniak, Politburo member and secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party. Japan Communist Party Deputy and Vice Chairman of the Presidium (Kamehiro Senaga) was seen off at the airport by Jesus Montane Oropesa, Central Committee member and chief of its general Foreign Relations Department.

Romanian, Others

FL102000 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1520 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Iosif Banc, member of the Permanent Bureau of the Romanian Communist Party Political Executive Committee and secretary of the party's Central Committee, departed last night after participating as a guest at the Third PCC Congress. Banc was heading his country's delegation. Dr John Garang and Muhammad Ibrahim Nugud, president and secretary general of the Sudanese Communist Party, respectively, left on the same flight. They were seen off by Politburo member Jorge Risquet and Central Committee members Antonio Perez Herrero and Raul Valdez Vivo.

After participating as a guest during the third party congress, (Clemens Guaranchek), Zambian United National Independence Party Central Committee Social and Cultural Affairs Committee chairman, has returned to his country.

Na'im Abbas al-Ashhab, Palestine Communist Party Politburo member, also left Havana last night.

BARBADOS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA NAMES NONRESIDENT AMBASSADOR

FL101715 Bridgetown CANA in English 2131 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] Bridgetown, Feb 8, CANA -- Czechoslovakia has named its first nonresident ambassador to Barbados. He is Venezuela-based Zdenek Pulec, who on Friday presented his letter of credence to Governor General Sir Hugh Springer. Ambassador Pulec is accredited to Venezuela and also holds concurrent accreditations to Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. The two countries established diplomatic relations in 1977.

GRENADA

12TH NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATIONS HELD

FL071940 Bridgetown CANA in English 1920 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] St Georges, Feb 7, CANA -- A military route march and an ecumenical service were the major highlights of today's 12th independence celebrations in Grenada. The march began outside the St Georges Anglican Church where the service was held and ended at police headquarters about one mile away.

Among the marchers were policemen, prison officers, scouts and guides, and a contingent from the British Frigate HMS Minerva now on the island for the celebrations. The 90-minute service was attended by Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon, government ministers and diplomats. Absent was Prime Minister Herbert Blaize who is spending the day in Grenada's sister island, Carriacou, which he represents in Parliament.

Although the day is a public holiday, several stores in the capital were open catering for hundreds of visitors brought to the island by a cruise liner docked at the St Georges seaport.

Grenada got its independence from Britain on February 7, 1974.

VERNON WALTERS TO MEET PRIME MINISTER BLAIZE

FL101740 CANA in English 1652 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] St Georges, Feb 10, CANA -- U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Vernon Walters, now on a Caribbean visit, is expected to express American pleasure with Grenada's voting at the United Nations when he meets tomorrow with Prime Minister Herbert Blaize, diplomatic sources said today.

Walter's visit to Grenada comes 10 days ahead of President Reagan who makes a four-hour stopover on February 20 for talks with Blaize and other Caribbean leaders.

The sources told CANA that Washington is happy with the manner in which Grenada's 13-month old centrist government was voting at the U.N. General Assembly.

During the rule of Grenada's Leftwing People's Revolutionary Government (PRG), the island was the sole English-speaking Caribbean country to vote in support of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 and opposed a resolution condemning the shooting down of a Japanese commercial airliner in 1983 after it strayed into Soviet air space.

The leftist leaders were toppled in a U.S.-led invasion in October 1983.

BLAIZE REPORTS ECONOMY'S STEADY GROWTH

FL101720 Bridgetown CANA in English 2217 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] St Georges, Feb 8, CANA -- Prime Minister Herbert Blaize, in a radio address last night, said the economy was growing steadily with inflation under control and tourism continuing its upswing. The cost of living rose by only 1.8 percent in 1985, he said and indications are that inflation would decline this year. This augurs well for the development of the economy, which is expected to grow further with negligible inflation, the prime minister said. The Washington-based International Monetary Fund (IMF) estimated the Grenada economy grew by three percent last year, due mainly to an acceleration in construction activity and tourism, and a recovery in manufacturing.

Blaize said agriculture, the number one foreign exchange earner for Grenada, turned in a mixed performance last year with production falls in bananas, nutmeg and mace, but with only cocoa showing a 6 percent production increase.

The IMF in its recent report noted that the share of agriculture in Grenada's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) fell from 21.9 percent in 1981 to an average of 18.5 percent in 1982-84 and was estimated at about 17 percent in 1985.

Cocoa output grew from 4.4 million pounds in 1984 to 4.7 million last year, while banana exports fell from 25.1 million pounds in 1981 to an estimated 17 million pounds in 1985. Grenada earned some EC37.3 million dollars (1 EC doll; 37 cents U.S.) from sales of its chief export crops last year, Blaize said, 23 percent more than in 1984. Tourism, he said, made a spectacular turn around with increases in both stay-over visitor arrivals and cruise ship passengers. There were 92,000 cruise ship passengers visiting Grenada last year, compared to 35,000 the previous year and a 34 percent increase in stayover visitors, he added. These figures reflect the growing confidence of the international community in Grenada as an important tourist destination and this potential is very strong, Blaize remarked. Tourism in Grenada took a downward slump in the aftermath of the October 1983 U.S.-led invasion of the island to topple a leftist junta that had seized power in a bloody coup in which Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was killed.

HAITI

NAMPHY PROMISES DIRECT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

PA101729 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1652 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 10 Feb (EFE) -- General Henri Namphy, president of the Haitian National Government Council, today promised constitutional elections and later, direct presidential elections.

At the ceremony to install the new government, Namphy made a speech in which he also referred to restoring liberties, and a Haitian democratization process.

"The country wants a liberal constitution, the reconstruction of a legislative branch resulting from free elections, and presidential elections by direct universal suffrage, and we are aware of this," Namphy said.

DEMONSTRATORS PROTEST TWO MINISTER APPOINTMENTS

PA110130 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0105 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 10 Feb (EFE) -- The civilian-military junta that took office in Haiti after the fall of Jean Claude Duvalier confronted its first domestic problem today. Two new officials, who have been designated as ministers and who assumed office today, were unable to enter their offices because of a demonstration against them. Odenel Fenestor, new commerce and industries minister, and Montegue Cantave, agriculture minister, were stopped by furious employees who prevented them from entering their offices. The two officials worked for the Duvalier regime in the past. Fenestor was formerly commerce minister, while Cantave was agriculture secretary at one time.

CANADIAN, U.S. CITIZENS EVACUATED BY PLANE

FL102015 Bridgetown CANA in English 2000 GMT 10 Feb 86

[By John Cotter]

[Text] Port-au-Prince, Feb 10, CANA-REUTER -- An Air Canada jumbo jet carrying 400 people left here today in a deal worked out by the Canadian Government and Haiti's new rulers -- but the island nation remained sealed to outsiders.

The Haitian Government indicated that it would permit two U.S. airlines to land tomorrow to take out scores of stranded Americans, some of whom have expressed anger and frustration with Washington. I listen to the Voice of America, and they say that all is calm in Haiti, and then I hear the bang-bang-bang of gunfire outside, said Larry Wilson, a medical missionary from Oregon. He was among two dozen U.S. citizens who tried without success to leave today.

The small airport outside this capital city has been closed since last Friday, when beleagued strongman Jean-Claude Duvalier fled the country with his family aboard a U.S. military plane.

The airport is likely to remain shut for several more days, according to a source familiar with the new military-civilian government.

The source said the new government was concerned about an influx of agitators among the hundreds of thousands of Haitian exiles now living in the United States and surrounding Caribbean nations.

OPPOSITION IN EXILE FORMS GOVERNMENT

PA092342 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2232 GMT 9 Feb 86

[By Ricardo Medina]

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 9 Feb (EFE) -- The Haitian opposition in exile today announced the formation of a public welfare (salud publica) government as an alternative to Duvalierism represented by General Henri Namphy, and denounced the killing of 1,000 persons in the last few hours.

General Namphy himself today visited the residence cf the first congressman of Port-au-Prince, Edner Day, who refused to surrender to the troops despite the presence of two light tanks in front of his home.

Namphy went to the house to convince Day to come out, which he refused to do until a teargas bomb was hurled inside, according to witnesses.

After Namphy left the residence, EFE witnessed how a police officer opened fire against the basement of the house where the neighbors claimed some Tontons Macoutes, Duvalier's political police, were hidden.

One of the former chiefs of the Macoutes, Valcius Estinavalk, received EFE correspondents at his home, which was crowded with a score of government supporters. Three Macoutes with Israeli-made Galil rifles followed Estinavalk around the house until he sat down at a table. "I must look for an honorable way out. I know if I or any of my men fire a shot, we will all die," he admitted in a brief statement.

Another Macoutes chief, Lionel Willie, defended his residence from 1400 until 2200 on Saturday. The home is located near John Brown Avenue. Lionel Willie's men helped him defend his home. This morning the Army sent more rounds to the troops who had orders to arrest him and seize his weapons.

The battle between the soldiers and the Macoutes, whom the people want to lynch for the abuses committed during the 28 years of the Duvalier regime, which ended last Friday with the fall of former President for Life Jean-Claude Duvalier, "Baby Doc," continues and is becoming increasingly violent.

According to observers, the 1400 to 0600 curfew continued until at least Wednesday. The country is cut off by land, sea, and air, although eight light planes loaded with newsmen landed today at the Port-au-Prince International Airport from the United States.

EFE learned that some businessmen left the country over the weekend, and others are preparing to leave with their families in the next few days.

A telex from New York today announced the formation of a public welfare government in exile headed by Dr Raphael Bizan.

In the announcement, the public welfare government charged that "according to information received, over 1,000 persons were killed last night (Friday night) after the curfew" decreed for the first time on 31 January.

DISSIDENT DEMANDS DUVALIER EXTRADITION

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[Text] Paris, Feb 7 (AFP) -- Future Haitian authorities will demand the extradition of President Jean-Claude Duvalier from any country which grants him asylum, a leading Haitian dissident said here today.

Duly Brutus, Paris-based representative of the Haitian Union of Patriotic and Democratic Forces, said in an interview with Agence France-Presse that Mr. Duvalier must face the Haitian people for his "crimes."

The Duvaliers, he maintained, were responsible for 40,000 deaths during their 28 years of rule in the improverished, French-speaking Caribbean island state.

Mr. Brutus said the interim five-man civilian-military junta which had taken power in Port-au-Prince should stay in place for two weeks to one month before yielding to a broad-based civilian coalition government.

All factions of the "responsible" opposition were currently carrying out negotiations on a government program taking into account the demands of all walks of life, he said.

Mr. Brutus declined to say where the talks were taking place, saying only, "somewhere in the world."

He expressed satisfaction with the Haitian policy of the French Government under President Francois Mitterrand.

About 10,000 Haitians currently live in France, most of them in exile for more than 10 years.

Highly politicized, they are also greatly divided, and the dissident leader said that about a third of them may return to Haiti in the near future.